The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Highly Important Movements of General Pope.

Gordonsville Occupied Without Opposition.

All the Railroad Paraphernalia Destroyed.

The Main Artery of Rebel Supplies Severed.

TELLING ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. POPE.

The Troops to Subsist Upon the Country In which they Operate.

CAVALRY TO TRAVEL WITHOUT BAGGAGE.

The Inhabitants to be Held Responsible for Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

We feel at liberty to state that yesterday a portion of the army of Gen. POPE entered the important town of Gordonsville, Va., unopposed, and duly destroyed all the railroad paraphernalia at that point—the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroads. Three-fourths of the troops, munitions and supplies of every description for the rebel army at Richmond of necessity passed through Gordonsville by [illegible]. The blow is, therefore, a most important one, more especially as it is the first of a series, which we [illegible] will do more to cripple the efficiency of the rebel Richmond army than aught that has yet occurred.

[illegible] ADVICES FROM WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

A letter from Warrenton says that our troops are all in fine spirits at the prospect of active operations. Mention is also made of an important position already occupied. The people of Warrenton are represented as courteous to our troops, and the ladies, though rank Secessionists, treat them with dignified politeness.

The Warrenton White Sulphur Springs, recently occupied by rebel scouts, were passed yesterday by a detachment of our cavalry without opposition.

Reports exist in camp, on rebel authority, that STONEWALL JACKSON is at Staunton preparing for another raid down the valley. He will not have an unimpeded march.

The command of Gen. HATCH is reported to have [illegible] to Rapidan Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, 90 miles from Washington.

GEN. POPE'S GENERAL ORDERS.

THE TROOPS TO SUBSIST UPON THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY OPERATE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officers to whose Department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers. Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of trains for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible.

By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

CAVALRY TO MOVE WITHOUT SUPPLY OR BAGGAGE TRAINS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—Hereafter, in any operations of the cavalry forces in this command, no supply or baggage trains of any description will be used, unless so stated specially in the order for the movement. Two days' cooked rations will be carried on the persons of the men, and all villages or neighborhoods through which they pass will be laid under contribution in the manner specified by General Order No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, for the subsistence of men and horses. Movements of cavalry must always be made with celerity and no delay. No such movements will be excused hereafter on any pretext. Whenever the order for the movement of any portion of this army emanates from these headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be consumed in the execution of the duty, will be exactly designated, and no departure therefrom will be permitted to pass unnoticed, without the gravest and most conclusive reasons. Commanding officers will be held responsible for strict and prompt compliance with every provision of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY WARNED AGAINST DEPREDATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.—The people of the Valley of the Shenandoah and throughout the region of operations of this army, living along the lines of railroad and telegraph, and along the routes of travel in the rear of the United States forces, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done the track, line or road, or for any attacks upon trains or straggling soldiers by bands of guerrillas in their neighborhood.

No privileges or immunities of war can apply to lawless bands of individuals not forming part of the organized forces of the enemy, nor wearing the garb of soldiers, who, seeking and obtaining safety on the pretext of being peaceful citizens, steal out in the rear of the army, attack and murder straggling soldiers, molest trains of supplies, destroy railroads, telegraph lines and bridges, and commit outrages disgraceful to civilized people, and revolting to humanity. Evil disposed persons in the rear of our armies who do not themselves engage directly in these lawless acts, encourage them by refusing to interfere or to give any information by which such acts can be prevented, or the perpetrators punished. Safety of the life and property of all persons living in the rear of our advancing army, depend upon the maintenance of peace and quiet among themselves, and upon the unmolested movement through their midst of all pertaining to the military service. They are all to understand distinctly that the security of travel is their only warrant of personal safety.

It is, therefore, ordered, that whenever a railroad, wagonroad or telegraph is injured by parties of guerrillas, the citizens living within five miles of the spot shall be turned out en masse, to repair the damage, and shall, besides, pay to the United States in money, or in property to be levied by military force, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the whole force necessary to coerce the performance of the work during the time occupied in completing it. If a soldier, or legitimate follower of the army, be fired upon from any house, the house shall be razed to the ground, and the inhabitants sent prisoners to the headquarters of this army. If such an outrage occur at any place distant from settlements, the people within five miles around shall be held accountable, and made to pay an indemnity sufficient for the case.

Any persons detected in such outrages either during the act or at any time afterward, shall be shot without waiting civil process. No such acts can influence the result of this war, and they can only lead to heavy affliction to the population to no purpose. It is therefore enjoined upon all persons, both for the security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act vigorously and cordially together to prevent the perpetration of such outrages.

Whilst it is the wish of the General commanding this army that all peaceably-disposed persons who remain at their homes and pursue their accustomed avocations shall be subjected to no improper burthen of war, yet their own safety must of necessity depend upon the strict preservation of peace and order among themselves. And they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing promptly, and to the full extent, every provision of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

THE REBELS GETTING ALARMED.

The Richmond Enquirer on Gen. Pope—Gen. McClellan, and the President's Visit to the James River.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th, appears alarmed at the order of our "War Department concentrating the forces of McDOWELL, FREMONT, and BANKS, under Gen. POPE," and remarks of the latter "that he is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders—an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things." It adds that "the foray into Orange County and the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan by the enemy is a challenge on the part of POPE that our Generals have now to take up."

Of President LINCOLN's recent visit to the army of the Potomac, the *Enquirer* says:

"A dirty trio—LINCOLN, STANTON and WINFIELD SCOTT—passed by Old Point on Thursday last, *en route* for McCLELLAN's headquarters, at or near Berkeley. A gentleman who saw the steamer which conveyed this dirty trio of Yankee negro-stealers, says there was a band of music on board, and many flags and streamers fluttering gaily to the breeze."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 14.

From gentlemen lately down the river as far as Jordan's Point, we learn that over 100 transports, vessels of war, and gunboats, are at Harrison's Bar in the James River, while the remnant of McCLELLAN's broken army lies on the northern bank, from Herring Creek to Westover, extending back from the river about three miles. They are working day and night, displaying an energy in their defense that we would very much delight to see evinced by the Confederates in the flush of their victory. Six long wharves already facilitate the landing of supplies and reinforcements. Houses are being built for stores and hospitals, and every preparation which a permanent base of future operations would indicate already exist at Harrison's Bar.

The enemy may not move at an early day, but that they have not abandoned the idea of capturing Richmond, will be apparent to any man who may witness their operations at Harrison's Bar.

Commodore WILKES, of *Trent* notoriety, assumed, on Saturday, the command of the Federal fleet in the waters of James River. This man is desirous of perpetuating the fame he acquired among his countrymen for the capture of MASON and SLIDELL; for that reason, and under the hope that he may be able to raise the drooping war spirit of the North by some brilliant exploit with his gunboats, has Commodore ROGERS been superseded by Commodore WILKES. That he will soon try something is the opinion of able naval men in our service. WILKES cannot afford to be idle in James River. His abilities as an officer were never regarded above mediocrity, but the prestige among his countrymen of the *Trent* affair has blinded both the Federal authority and himself as to his capacity, and we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that WILKES was battering out his little brains against Drury's Bluff. The sixteen Federal gunboats that now shelter and protect McCLELLAN are looked upon with more pride and regarded with deeper affection by McCLELLAN's soldiers than any other objects on earth. When the remnant of the army reached the river, a Federal army officer, meeting a naval officer, in the delirium of his delight, threw his arms around him, and exclaimed, "There ought to be a gunboat in every man's family." So deep is their attachment to the gunboats that, were all of them ordered from the river, the army would "skedaddle" out of Virginia the first dark night. They regard a columbiad with veneration, while a four-mile shooting hundred-pound rifled gun is idolized. McCLELLAN will have to carry a gunboat with every regiment before he can make them leave the river.

The Federals having had success in canal working around Island No. 10 and elsewhere on the Mississippi, have been seriously considering the feasibility of a deep ditch for gunboats around Drury's Bluff. As ridiculous as this may appear to some of our readers, we know that at one time, and that not very recent, it was discussed by Federal engineers. The complete and perfect barricade, impassable to the smallest craft, which now extends across the river at Drury's Bluff, would have to be removed under the deadliest fire from field artillery and sharpshooters, even after the silencing of our batteries by the gunboats. This the Federals will understand, and they may seek to ditch Drury's Bluff out of existence and Richmond into ashes.

Our army neither *digs nor drills* one-half as much as the Yankees, and yet the spade and the pick contributed as much to the defence of Richmond as the musket and the cannon. Our impatient people must see that Gen. LEE's elaborate earthworks enabled him to remove from the enemy's front that large portion of his army that fell upon his rear, and won the victories which relieved Richmond. We must again dig, dig, dig, or McCLELLAN will dig into Richmond. The spade can only be conquered with the spade, the shovel will always defeat the musket.

We hope to see our long lines of earthworks extended on both banks of the river, completed and perfected with a strength which will defy every effort.

We understand that a skirmish occurred this side of Shirley, on Saturday, in which a Federal officer was wounded. The enemy are gradually feeling around their present position to find the exact locality of our troops. Many skirmishes will take place before they learn where we are, all of which will be heralded as great and important victories, and as marking McCLELLAN's second approach to Richmond.

In its editorial columns the *Enquirer* says:

It would seem from the news which we publish to-day that the enemy is projecting an attack upon us by the way of James River. A change of naval commanders in the James, and a strengthening of the fleet would indicate that an important part of the programme is to be borne by the navy. We should not wonder if the fleet is to form the centre of the hostile line, the right and left wings of which are to be formed of McCLELLAN's army, posted respectively on the north and south banks of the river. The effort will probably be to take our river batteries by flank attacks, and then remove the obstructions, so as to allow the fleet to come up to the city.

We have no fears of its success. Our Generals will be ready for McCLELLAN, and will force him by another "flank movement" to look out for another "new base."

The Federal fleet of gunboats now in James River, commanding McCLELLAN's new position, numbers one hundred vessels. They are, we learn, under command of Commodore WILKES, of *Trent* notoriety, who will now have another opportunity to distinguish himself, in case a foreign vessel should appear in Virginia waters for the purpose of interfering in the Federal programme.

REBEL JEALOUSIES.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 8.

We take the following extract, which we believe to be nearly, if not wholly correct, and know to have been intended to be absolutely so, from a private letter of a wounded friend, who had been engaged in nearly all the battles near Richmond. The Richmond newspapers are Virginia all over, as he complains, but we will say that we *have* seen some very generous acknowledgments of the gallantry and services of troops from other States. To say that they did the same justice to them that they would have done had they been Virginians, would only be to expose ourselves to ridicule by representing them as doing what everybody knows is not possible for Richmond or Virginia papers to do—but then it was generous in the extreme for them to acknowledge the existence, even of mere men not descended from POCAHONTAS or some of the Indian Princes. Our correspondent is wounded, and querulous and a little captious, else he would have appreciated the honor done his "strip of land" by being allowed to serve and save the F. F. V.'s, especially those of the City of Richmond, which is great on flour and tobacco. We omit the introduction of the letter, and immediately come to general matters:

RICHMOND, Va., July 3, 1862.

DEAR FULTON: * * * * The advance upon the enemy was made in four columns, according to orders. Gen. JACKSON started from Ashland in two columns, pursuing two different roads. Gen. [illegible], about four or five miles to his left, advanced another column, and Gen. BRANCH, about six or eight miles to his right, advanced a fourth column.

Of the army of Richmond, BRANCH's Brigade was the first to cross the Chickahominy. Marching down the northern bank, they swept everything before them, skirmishing all the time till the balance of our Division (A. P. HILL's) was enabled to cross at Meadow Bridge. The whole division then pressed on to Mechanicsville; attacked and drove the enemy from the batteries commanding that crossing. This enabled D. H. HILL and LONGSTREET to cross with their divisions. The next morning, (Friday,) the batteries, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville, were carried. Our single division failed to carry them the night before. Then D. H. HILL marched over to support JACKSON, and LONGSTREET supported us. The pursuit was continued until the enemy made his stand at Coal Harbor. A. P. HILL put his division right in, and from four o'clock till seven, it engaged the enemy. Reinforcements were coming up constantly; but our forces were generally outnumbered till JACKSON came upon the ground, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Then a united charge of the whole line, with orders to fire but a single shot and then give them the steel, put the enemy to rout. If JACKSON had not arrived, I do not believe that we would have driven the enemy from the field; but surely some credit is due to those who had been fighting for three hours before his arrival, and who joined him in the last grand charge.

Saturday was a day of rest. Sunday our division was put in march across the Chickahominy—pursued the enemy all day—continued the pursuit on Monday, and joined battle, *still the advance division*—and BRANCH's Brigade the advance brigade on Monday afternoon. Tuesday, Gen. LEE said we had done our share, and held us as the reserve.

Now, having marched further than any other brigade; being engaged from the beginning to the end of the march; having fought five pitched battles in as many days; having sustained a terrible loss, is it not singular that the Richmond papers are not aware even of our existence. Two-thirds of the brigade have been placed *hors du combat*. Two out of five Colonels have been killed. Out of twelve field officers, only two have escaped unhurt. The Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh suffered heavily. The Seventh was literally cut to pieces, losing largely more than one-half of officers and men. The Eighteenth has less than two hundred men fit for duty—considerably less. The three field officers were wounded—eight out of ten company commanders were wounded. Only thirteen out of forty company officers are left for duty. The whole brigade charged battery after battery; yet as they have no newspaper correspondents attached to their regiments their existence is unknown.

North Carolina and Georgia furnished fully one-half the forces in the series of battles—thirty-six to forty regiments each—yet North Carolina and Georgia have found no place in the Richmond papers. Go around among the wounded, at hospitals and private residences—you will find five, if not ten, North Carolinians to one Virginian. This has been told me by physicians in attendance. Yet the Richmond papers pretend not to know it. It is a crying shame—a piece of unblushing rascality—Governor CLARK ought to get a list of killed and wounded from the intelligence office, and let the record speak for the State. The Yankees told the truth when they said North Carolinians were put in *front* of every battle. They are willing to take the front; but they do not like to be lied out of their merited glory. I do not mean to speak disparagingly of Virginia troops. They fought well, but they did not do all of the fighting. On the contrary, North Carolina and Georgia each furnished more troops for the defence of Richmond than Virginia did.

I have but a single word to say. BENNETT, of the *Herald*—with all his capacity for brag and bluster, and outrageous lying, is not at all ahead of the Richmond editors. Richmond herself cheats us out of all our soldiers' pay, and out of all our glory. If it were not for the loss to the Southern cause, I would just as soon the Yankees had the city as not. It is a Yankee city in all that especially constitutes a Yankee—brag, bluster, knavery, cheating.

On this the Richmond *Enquirer* comments:

"To the eminent merits claimed by this writer for BRANCH's Brigade and the North Carolina troops generally, we make no objection. We doubt not they did their duty as good men and brave soldiers, for such they undoubtedly are. The imputations upon Virginia she can well afford to bear. The gross and low charges against the Richmond editors are beneath contempt. The accusation against Richmond is a slander upon a city which was the first in all this land that asked to be destroyed in battle rather than yield to the enemy by capitulation. As capital of the Confederacy and Commonwealth, our Legislature said it must be defended at all hazards. The President responded that thus it should be. The Governor said it should be battered down rather than given up. And coming down to the citizens, the Mayor declared that it should *never be surrendered*; and the population, male and female, rich and poor, all heartily responded to the sentiment, and prepared to see their homes in ashes, rather than yield to the enemy. Sublime spectacle! And yet this is a 'Yankee city!' It is a foul slander upon a people who have not only [illegible], but who have furnished more soldiers, in proportion to population, than perhaps any other—whose dwellings are homes for the sick soldiers—whose ladies are their tender and untiring nurses—and who in every work of kindness and liberal benevolence in aid of the soldiers and the cause, deserve the thanks and the praise of the whole Confederacy."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

The news of the taking of Gordonsville, Va., by Gen. POPE, and the consequent cutting off of one of the chief railroad communications of the enemy, is regarded here with great satisfaction, the movement being considered of the first importance.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

It is important, in view of the rush for offices under the tax bill, to state that the President has determined to take advantage of the power given him, to delay putting it into effect, and no appointments will be made for some time.

A FALSE RUMOR.

There is no truth in the rumor that McCLELLAN has resigned.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

One hundred and seventy-five witnesses have been examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The testimony is very voluminous, and it is estimated will cover 1,800 octavo printed pages. It has been deposited with the Superintendent of Public Printing, to be securely kept until the further orders of the Committee.

THE NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following is an extract from a recent dispatch received at the War Department from Gen. SAXTON, dated Beaufort, S. C., July 10:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that everything pertaining to the special service for which I am sent to this Department is in a favorable condition. The negroes are working industriously. We have some 15,000 acres of corn and cotton under cultivation. It looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably. The people are contented and happy. When the new crop is harvested, they will cease to be a burden upon the Government.

By adopting a judicious system of of reward for labor, almost any amount can be obtained. Its proceeds will pay the expense. I am, with great respect, yours truly,
R. SAXTON, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Aids-de-Camp to Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, with rank of Colonel: Thomas M. Key, of Ohio; Major Henry J. Hunt, of Fifth Artillery; Major Daniel H. Rucker; Major Henry F. Clarke; John B. Clarke of New-York; Charles F. Havelock; Capt. James B. Fry; Major Edward H. Wright; Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois; Gustave Paul Cluseret, of Italy; and Lieut.-Col. John N. Macomb.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Paul Von Radowitz, District of Columbia; Capts. Rufus Ingalls, Wm. B. Hays, Geo. N. Getty, James A. Hardie, Nelson B. Sweitzer, Edward McK. Hudson, and Albert V. Colburn.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Major: Herbert Von Hammerstein, District of Columbia; Capts. Delavan K. Perkins, William H. Ludlow, New-York; J. Lyman Van Buren, Bernard Von Vereneck, Clinton H. Meneely.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Colonel: Daniel E. McCullum, Anselmo Albert, John P. Fiala, Capt. Albert Tracy, J. P. C. Shanks, Robt. N. Hudson, Charles Zagonyi, Philip Figyelmessy, Capt. Wm. P. Reynolds, Herman Kaupt, Capt. John M. Turner, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Shriver, Wm. Daum, Amos B. Jones.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Fremont, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Augustus Schroer, District of Columbia; John Wilson, New-York; James W. Savage, New-York; Alfred W. Elliot, Capt. Joseph S. Conrad.

Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Fremont with the rank of Major: R. M. Corwine, of Ohio; T. J. Weed, of Kansas; Augustus Hata, of Prussia; Verplank Van Antwerp, of Iowa; D. Henry Bustnelle, of New-York; Adolf Carlsson Wesberg, of Sweden; Lieut. David C. Houston, Corps of Engineers; Ernest F. Hoffman, of Prussia; Burr Porter, of New-York; Frank Kappner, of Missouri; Leonidas Haskell, of California.

Aids-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Colonel: Capt. John C. Kelton, Maj. Robert Allen, Maj. Robert V. D. DuBois, Capt. Louis V. Parsons, N. P. Chipman, Lieut.-Col. James B. McPherson, Clark B. Lagon, Illinois; W. S. Hellyer, Missouri; John Kissen, Jr., Missouri; Capts. Thomas J. Hanes, Wm. Myers and George Thorn; Richard D. Cutts, of District of Columbia; Joseph C. McKibbon, of District of Columbia.

Capt. Frederick Myers is confirmed as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Aides-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, with the rank of Major: John J. Key, of Indiana; A. H. Gillespie, of California; Champion Vaugan, of Kansas; T. J. Kinney; Addison S. Norton; Capts. James M. Sanderson and William Painter.

Aides-de-camp to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, with the rank of Colonel: Maj. Thomas J. Crain, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; Geo. P. Thrie, of California; Capt. Geo. D. Ruggles; Capt. Speed Butler; C. A. Morgan, of Ohio; Maj. Robert E. Clary; Capt. Edward G. Beckwith; Maj. Andrews Beckwith; Capt. Samuel B. Holabird; Maj. James Belger; Maj. Daniel T. Van Buren.

Aides-de-Camp to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wool, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel: Capt. William D. Whipple, Ambrose Thompson, Charles H. R. Shriber, J. D. Kinsman, Massachusetts; Maj. Joseph Haskins, Isaac C. Elton, Jr.

Aides-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, with the rank of Major: William P. Jones, Connecticut; Charles Von Herman, Connecticut; Silas Ramsey, Illinois; Lieut. Charles H. Brightley, James F. Melone, District Columbia; Capt. Louis H. Pelouzee, Joseph C. Willard, District Columbia; James C. Biddle and Henry Z. Hayner, of New-York.

RANDOLPH BOTTS, of Brooklyn, nephew of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, was confirmed by the Senate, yesterday, as Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, with rank of Captain.

NOMINATIONS NOT CONFIRMED.

The Senate failed to confirm a large number of nominations, which fell with the adjournment. Among them were those of WARD BURNETT, G. A. [illegible], EDWIN H. WEBSTER and Col. CARROLL to be Brigadier-Generals; BENJ. ISHERWOOD as Chief of Steam Engineering; and JOHN LENTHALL as Chief of Construction and Repair. Other for minor offices share a similar disappointment. The entire number of confirmations by the Senate during the last day of the session was about three hundred.

APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

The President, with the approbation of the Governors of New-York and New-Jersey, has appointed JOHN G. BROWN, of New-York, recently appointed Consul-General of the Islands of the Pacific, a Brigadier-General, and detailed him to the duty of raising troops in those States.

APPOINTMENTS IN GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

The following appointments have been made in Gen. BANKS' *Corps de Armée*: Brig.-Gen. AUGUR, to the First Division; Brig.-Gen. PRINCE, to the First Brigade; and Brig.-Gen. GREENE, to the Second Brigade of the Division.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received his commission yesterday, and is now engaged in arranging the details of his bureau.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Minister SANFORD, who is absent from Belgium on leave of absence, will probably return to that country by the next steamer.

COMMANDER DAHLGREN.

Commander DAHLGREN, having been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, he necessarily vacates his office as Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard.

THE MORGAN RAID.

Capture of Cynthiana, Ky., by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 18.

A man who came into BOYD's, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, this morning, reports that the town of Cynthiana, Ky., 66 miles from here, surrendered at 5 o'clock yesterday after a half hour's fight. He saw MORGAN and shook hands with him. MORGAN's men number about 2,800.

A soldier who also came into Boyd's says that MORGAN's men fired two rounds after the surrender. Capt. ARTHUR's Company, from Newport, Ky., were all killed or taken prisoners.

The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high, and increasing, and the citizens are organizing rapidly for defence.

The Provost-Marshal of Newport arrests all rebel sympathizers to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 18.

The train has arrived from Lexington this evening. The railroad and telegraph have been repaired. MORGAN's loss at Cynthiana greatly exceeded ours, although most of Lieut.-Col. LANDRUM's men were captured. He and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington.

REBEL INVASION OF INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 18.

Indianapolis dispatches to the Executive Department, say that Henderson, Ky., and Newburgh, Ind., have been taken by the rebels. At the latter one National was killed, and 250 sick soldiers taken prisoners. The rebels also took 250 stand of arms.

THE RAID IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 17.

Returned prisoners report that the Federal soldiers paroled by the rebels at McMinnville have returned to Murfreesboro.

The rebels have gone to Chattanooga.

NEWARK UNION MASS MEETING.

New-Jersey in for the War—Newark Will Supply Her Quota.

Speeches of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rev. Mr. Poor, Cortlandt Parker and Others.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO AID RECRUITING, &C.

A large, highly respectable, and extremely patriotic assemblage of the citizens of Newark, N. J., was held in the Park of that city last evening for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the Government in the existing crisis. The occasion seemed to be made quite a holiday; the National flag greeted the eye in every quarter, while the determined resolution to do all that men and money can do to put down the unholy rebellion, was made most apparent. At about 8 o'clock P. M., the meeting organized by the selection of the following officers:

PRESIDENT—NATHANIEL C. BALL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—B. [illegible], Joseph A. Halsey, Peter S. Duryea, John Leable, J. B. Pegnes, Dr. Samuel H. Pennington, Joseph Word, Elihu Day, A. Townsend, Theo. P. Howell, Samuel Smith, J. C. Littell, H. J. Palmer, George Peters, S. H. Gander, D. W. Richards, Thomas W. Dawson, Capt. B. Nye, W. B. Guild, Jr., William Paul, Elias Kirkpatrick, W. A. Myers, Isaac Van Wagenen, G. Maier, Silas H. Kitchell, Dr. O'Garman, John R. Crockett, Cornelius Walsh, D. M. Wilson, Thomas McGrorie, Nicholas Moore, Geo. B. Guerin, Dr. F. Ill, James Tucker, B. T. Nichols, Owen McFarland, Rev. F. A. Schleick, Nehemiah Perry, S. R. W. Heath, W. A. Righter, Daniel Lonch, Samuel Mosher.

SECRETARIES—C. D. Deshler, Charles Satterback, A. M. Reynolds, G. Traser, C. Barchuling, Wm. Vanderpool, Emil Schnefin.

After prayer had been offered by Rev. J. T. CRANE, the following resolutions were offered by A. L. KASEY, Esq., and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The President of the United States has called upon the people for 300,000 additional troops, to enable the Government to suppress the rebellion which threatens the ruin of the country; and,

Whereas, The exigency demands an answer to that call, worthy of a great nation struggling for the existence of its free Government, and determined to maintain it;

Resolved, That New-Jersey knows no limit to her appreciation of the blessings of the Constitution she is fighting to maintain, or the guilt of those who assault it; that she will defend it against all enemies, at home or abroad, at all sacrifices and at all hazards; and that she will send to join her brave boys who at Roanoke, Newbern, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and in the late battles in Virginia, have renewed the glory of their native State, as many more of equal gallantry, as she may be called upon to furnish.

Resolved, That in this moment of gloom and danger we look back upon no political controversies, nor forward to any political ends or recognize no parties; we discuss no questions of past or future policy; but simply acknowledge our solemn duty to God and our country, to pledge our utmost efforts in men and money to maintain the Government which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to establish.

Resolved, That to that end a Committee of citizens be appointed, whose duty it shall be to devise immediate practical measures to aid and hasten the organization of the regiment now forming in this district, and to prepare for the enlistment of other regiments as soon as the Governor shall call for them.

SPEECH OF FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, upon being introduced, said there were periods when any language at his command was so inadequate to the occasion, that he almost shrunk from employing words. When the destiny of a nation hung trembling in the balance, when the freedom and civilization of the world's inhabitants hangs upon the passing hour, mere words almost lost their significance. When he remembered the trials of our forefathers, who founded, nurtured and cherished the Republic, and poured out their blood to defend it from foreign invaders; how the sainted ones in Heaven prayed for it, and how our Statesmen watched for it; when he saw that Republic threatened to be destroyed by the miserable ingrates who had been nourished under its benign influence—language was powerless to depict the foul iniquity which thus threatened our destruction. He had no power to picture the agony of those who stood aghast, or to replenish the thinned ranks of the army of the Potomac. But there was a power to replenish our arms; to make the waters of the Potomac again covered with armed hosts, making to the rescue. [Applause.] There was a power to call forth brave defenders, having immunity from the perils of war in their very numbers; recognizing in their country the banner of their God. [Applause.] A multitude that would free the earth from the pollution of this rebellion. [Applause.] That was the same power that guided this Republic in its infancy; which protected us during the revolution; the power which sways men, and turns them whithersoever it will; the same power which thrilled us with patriotic fire on the occasion of the firing on Fort Sumter. His words on such a theme were weak and futile. That mysterious influence of patriotism which made a man feel that his country's dishonor was his own degradation, had a heavenly origin. That influence would come—first in the gentle dew, then in the shower, then in the copious rain. [Applause.] He had faith in God that this nation would yet be preserved. [Applause.] Much remained to be done. The spirit of the people was being purified by the trials to which we had been subjected. Selfishness was giving way. The hidden drawer was opened, and the miser handed out his securities. All gave their generous contributions to maintain the army that fights for liberty. [Applause.] Party spirit, that bane of patriotism, found little aliment in an atmosphere purified by the trials of the nation. [Applause.] The former political opponents of the present Administration had laid aside all their political animosities, and the people stand shoulder to shoulder with those who had opposed their political views. [Applause.] The man who would stop to consider whether this or that measure would stop or promote his own preferment, was unworthy the protection of any human government. [Applause.] We had done much. From every city and hamlet, every avocation and lineage, hundreds of thousands, as if in response to the trump of the Archangel, had started to arms. They had hastened to barter their life for the life of the nation. It was no hatred of the enemy, for they were ready to sooth the falling foe. A cause which was thus inspiring was in itself invincible. [Applause.] How did our hearts go out toward the sturdy German who fought our battles as those of his own native land. How did our hearts warm toward the daring deeds of brave sons of the Green Isle. [Applause.] New-Jersey had been, wherever she had been placed, brave, true and invincible. [Applause.] At Newbern, or when without ammunition or support they kept back the foe with their warm beating hearts as the only shield to their country's honor; at the Chickahominy, the Pines, or at Fair Oaks, they had proven themselves the same gallant Jersey Blues who won laurels in the first battle for liberty. [Applause.] The gallant HAINES and the intrepid RYERSON had mingled their blood with the loyal soil. Col. TUCKER, when wounded, was being carried from the field by his men, was again and fatally wounded. His last words were, "Go stand by your country." He yielded up his brave spirit to a God of mercy. [Applause.] Those heroes were dead, and we lived; and yet, long after we should be forgotten they would live in the song of patriotic legends. He would not say to them, "Avenge their blood," but he would admonish them that by every consideration such criminality as caused those deaths should meet its reward. [Applause.] He would ask, then, are not the living as brave, as loyal, as patriotic as the dead? [Applause.] We could never repay our debt of gratitude to the army of the Potomac, for had they not have loved their country better than themselves, Washington and Baltimore would have been taken, and the Nation have been left at the mercy of an unopposed army. God forbid that the Nation should again be left in such peril. [Applause.] To-day we have in the field five or six hundred thousand brave soldiers, arms and ammunition in abundance. Our National currency was at a premium, while that of our enemy was at a discount. The piratical craft of the rebels had been swept from the seas, while ours was increasing and powerful, and, to-day, the great loyal heart of the people still beats in unison with the demands of their country. [Applause.] But the men in the field must be sustained, the loyal men of the South protected, and the rebellion crushed. [Applause.] Let every man perform the service which would best aid his country. Let them rebuke every man who would thrust political questions between them and their country. Let every man hold his property as far as possible at the service of his country, and let us always remember, that worse than this horrid war, is a false, delusive peace. [Applause.] A peace which shall leave the majority of the Government degraded, is but the precursor of speedy and certain dissolution. But why talk of peace? The only terms of peace offered by the rebels was the surrender of our capital, our Territories and our honor. ["Never—never."] The only terms they would accept were such as would make our very wives and daughters scorn and pity us. [Applause.] If we ever should have peace, it must be upon the basis of the perpetuation of this Government. Let the motto of every man be, "The Union must and shall be preserved," so that no man shall be ashamed to say, "I am an American citizen."

SPEECH OF REV. D. W. POOR.

Rev. D. W. POOR said he was glad [illegible] would to stimulate the hearts of the people. He was stout of heart and strong of hope for the future of our country. He saw no cause for the general disappointment. He thought this was merely a chagrin because our army failed to spend its Fourth of July in Richmond. Compare the losses of the South during the past year with the gains of the North, and the state of public sentiment here. Was this despondent nation the one that challenged the world? This was not the time for quailing. We were the observed of the world. We had no occasion for the disorder and turmoil which affects the Old World. Now that the Southern rebellion has struck the nation, shall we sound like a cracked bell, or shall we give the ring of the true metal? [Applause.] Are we willing to let all our blood and treasure be spent for naught? [illegible] to hear the voices of those in the van calling for him to come on. [Applause.] The voice of [illegible] seemed to call for Irishmen to come and [illegible]. [Applause.] What did the blood of those who fell with [illegible] call for but to "Come on?" [Applause.] Did those men hang back? No. They [illegible] country before any other interest. Shall we allow that life to perish? No, rather let my life be lost in its defence." [Applause.] He felt ashamed to say "go," but would rather say "come," and was resolved that if his poor efforts could do anything for the cause, he would do it. [Applause.]

A VOICE—"Let's all go." [Laughter.]

ANOTHER VOICE—"Will you go yourself?"

Mr. POOR—Yes. [Applause.]

ANOTHER VOICE—"All right."

Mr. POOR—I wish you would all say "All right." I say let life perish, but let the nation be saved. [Applause.]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAUSE.

Mr. KASEY read a letter from Judge [illegible] stating that Sussex County would no doubt raise twice her quota; that DAVID RYERSON had offered a bounty of five dollars to each officer and private for two of the companies to be raised; and the [illegible] of the district had guaranteed five dollars per man for each of the other companies, besides [illegible] fund for the incidental expenses and hospital purposes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN announced that [illegible] had authorized him to advance in his behalf the sum of $1,000 in aid of the cause. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF CORTLANDT PARKER, ESQ.

Mr. PARKER, who was the next speaker, said he came for a practical purpose—not to amuse them or tickle their fancy, but to strive in the few moments allotted to him to increase the army of the greatest country God ever let his sun shine upon. He would do this by showing what the country had done, and what were its present needs, and he would ask the poor to give from their poverty, and the rich of their riches, to aid the work. He believed that the defeat of Bull Run was the salvation of our country, for from it sprang a cloud of armed men, such as ought to come to-day to restore everything which one disaster has lost. Our ruin had been in forgetting that it was God who gave us victory. [illegible] we were a year ago? The enemy [illegible] by land and sea. We had recaptured our forts. Where were the rebels to obtain the force to recover their lost ground? We had only to [illegible] our spirits to secure ultimate victory. [illegible] hearts of every man—Irishmen, Germans and Americans. Do you want to be bowed down and become the vassals of a foreign nation? [No, no.] Then Americans, of all kinds, should [illegible] say to us, "You shall do so," and [illegible] scornful, hateful England should not say it. [Great applause.] Yet there was every danger of it. Did not these great nations want cotton and [illegible] they not want to see the death of Free Government? [illegible] to be ruled by England or any other foreign power, he would die in the last ditch, [illegible] ditch. [Applause.] But in order to [illegible] selves from having civil war right here at the North, we must give our 300,000 men to save our country. How was JEFF. DAVIS to feed, arm and support his army? It could not afford to be idle. The South had been raising cotton instead of food, and it was necessary for their existence that they should [illegible] North. Their plans were laid, and the only way to prevent them making war on the free States was to enlist without delay, and swell the ranks of the army. There was but one way to [illegible]. [Applause.] This 300,000 men, if raised, would probably never have a fight, but be used to relieve those trained men who were now guarding our [illegible] territory. Let all who could not [illegible] raise all the money they could. For himself, if he couldn't go he would provide some few substitutes. [Applause.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who had hewn his way [illegible] highest position [illegible] a type of the working men of this country, and an example of the glorious privileges of the Constitution which we were giving our lives to support. We owe our country all, and [illegible] to ourselves and to the human race. [Great applause.]

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

At this juncture four wounded soldiers from the New-Jersey regiments, wounded in the late engagements, were helped to seats on the platform amid thunders of applause. Their names were [illegible] PRICE, Co. K, Second Regiment; [illegible] Co. H, Fifth; WM. ROGERS, Co. I, and F. [illegible], Co. J, Eighth.

THE FINALE.

Mr. KASEY next read a brief telegram from Gov. CHAS. S. [illegible], who was unable to be present, but who said, "I am with you heart and soul." He also read a letter of similar import from Father [illegible]. Both documents were received with much favor.

After a very eloquent, pithy and practical address by Mr. KASEY, and speeches by Mr. [illegible] and others, the meeting adjourned amid the utmost satisfaction. It was stated that numerous contributions were made by gentlemen present, so that there can be no doubt that Newark will raise her quota to reinforce the Grand Army.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Way a New-York Merchant Contributes to the Suppression of the Rebellion.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

SIR: I beg leave to call to your recollection a private letter, which I addressed to you in the month of March last, relative to some Enfield rifles ordered from England, through Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, in the early part of the rebellion. In accordance with the determination I therein and previously expressed, not to receive any pecuniary benefit for services rendered or for risk incurred in behalf of either Department of the Government, I herewith remit to you the amount which has this day been paid me, as profit on my interest in the arms thus imported and sold to the War Department, by a check on the Bank of America for twenty-five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, sixty cents.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. H. ASPINWALL.

ORDER RESPECTING WM. H. ASPINWALL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 16, 1862.

This Department having, this day, received from WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Esq., of New-York, his check for $25,290 60, as his share of profit on a contract for arms purchased by HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and sold to the United States,

It is ordered, That the check be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the thanks of this Department be rendered to Mr. ASPINWALL for the proof he has furnished of the disinterested and patriotic spirit that animates the citizens of the United States in the present contest against treason and rebellion, giving assurance that a Government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to their private gain, must overcome its enemies.

(Signed.) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE NEGRO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Social, Religious and Military Aspects of the Negro Question at Port Royal.

Visit to the Sunday School—How Young Pompeys and Topsys are Taught—South Carolina Volunteers on Dress Parade—How the Dred Scott Decision Stands with Bayonet Points for Notes of Admiration—Commodore Dupont's Opinions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Hilton Head, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Last Sunday I visited the Sunday School for colored children established in the quarters of the [illegible] outside of camp. These quarters consist of two long rows of wooden buildings, nicely whitewashed on the outside, and having much the appearance of Commissary store-houses, pierced with innumerable windows for the purpose of ventilation. In every doorstep sat specimens of persons consigned by the Dred Scott decision—the African in every stage of development, from the intelligent mulatto who had been a servant to the aristocracy of Beaufort, Charleston and Savannah, to the coal-black [illegible] field-hand of the plantations, talking a [illegible] in sound, and very difficult to be understood by an ordinary student of the English language.

Cuffee and Dinah, Prince and Chloe, Phebe and [illegible], Sambo and Caroline, with curly-headed [illegible], whose large rows of white, glistening teeth were only exceeded in whiteness by their rolling eyes, swarmed on every doorstep, and could be [illegible] the above tier in every room, looking out with eager curiosity—a joyous sort of amusement—at the stream of officers and soldiers who were repairing to the Church.

The interior of the sacred edifice was simple in the extreme. Whitewashed walls, plain benches of plank, open and unglazed windows, and a rude square box in which the preacher stood, forming its only decoration. Sitting immediately under this primitive pulpit and facing the congregation, a sensation wholly new in character, and of the most absorbing interest, was experienced. On the seats to the left and immediately in front, the little negro girls were placed—a swarm of happy Topsys, with faces full of good humor under the novel excitement of being treated as objects possessing other than a pecuniary interest. Attired in the gaudiest calicoes to be found in the sutler's stores, or procured as the free gift of the charitable, each little ex-chattel had been decked with ornaments of purely African taste. Necklaces of glass beads were the ornaments of many, while the cheap dollar jewelry, of Connecticut manufacture, was also in demand. Bare-footed, and with their gowns, their only covering, fluttering in the pleasant sea-breeze which swept through the open windows, some few of the more ambitious rejoiced in skeleton skirts, gypsy hats with streamers, and noisy bonnets, of patterns which would be very popular on the Congo Coast.

On the benches opposite these sat their mothers, joyously smiling at their progeny released from the doom which up to last November had made their parents' life a curse. The colored matrons had skirts of the most extensive size known to the Paris modistes of four years ago, bright dresses, white stockings, a profusion of cheap jewelry, and an expression in their faces as if they were in some happy dream from which they feared to be aroused at any moment by the sharp blast of the overseer's horn.

Behind these sat the male contrabands, many of them rejoicing in their dresses to an extent I could not have thought possible, the extravagant caricatures of Christy's or Bryant's minstrels. It is true that some had aspects of intelligent and earnest faith, commanding all respect, as they sat and listened with an attention that would be commendable in any of our most refined congregations, but some of the younger ones, arrayed in the second-hand clothing of the officers or civilians who employ them as servants, were a very ludicrous appearance—the pantaloons of some being a foot too long for them, while others had great brawny black arms sticking out for an equal distance through the sleeves of coats as much too short.

No regular clergyman being present, though certainly a finer field of usefulness it would be difficult for any devout man to find, the services were conducted by an employé in the office of the Superintendent of Contrabands, who was singularly deficient in the kind of eloquence requisite to stimulate the religious feeling of his simple but earnest hearers. Several hymns were sung in a very admirable manner, the whole congregation joining, and swaying backward and forward on their seats in time to the music. Prayers were then read, but without any of that fervor and gesticulative enthusiasm of which the colored race are so fond. This part of the service, it must be confessed, fell with a remarkable flatness, but full atonement was made when the [illegible] school teachers arranged their classes in order around blackboards, on which the elements of reading were to be taught. These teachers, for the most part soldiers of a religious turn, held long wands with which they pointed to the various words and letters. One man in particular—a soldier named Henderson, the Assistant Superintendent of contrabands—appearing to have eminent success with his class. Using chalk on his blackboard, he printed almost with the facility of a New-York job office, and this particular class, numbering not less than twenty, appeared to read with ease.

I should have noticed earlier one peculiar figure in the congregation whose aspect had in it (laugh those who will) a strong touch of the tragic and the venerable. She was an aged, coal-black crone, supporting her body on a long stick, grasped with both hands, and reminding the beholder forcibly of the figure of *Meg Merrilies* done in ebony. She seldom removed her eyes from the face of Gen. Hunter, who was present in company with some officers of the navy. With tears continually rolling down her withered cheeks, as she rested her gray head sideways against her supporting-stick, she rocked backward and forward all through the services as if without regard to what was going on. Her eyes never wandered from the General's face, except to rest upon the school-girls on the opposite bench, and doubtless reviewing in her own mind the history and the horrors of a long life-time from which she now saw hope that this younger generation would escape. I have satisfied myself by observation that in the mere acquirement of the *rudiments* of knowledge, the colored race are not inferior to any other; but whether, when the tools of reading and writing are put into their hands, they will be able to use them to the same, or anything like the same advantage, is a problem on which I express at present no opinion. The young children are quick to learn their letters, and understand the value of sounds, but as for the grown-up race the project is not so promising.

In the afternoon, in company with the Rev. Mr. Gurry, Chaplain of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and now detailed as Chaplain to the General Hospital, I visited Camp Drayton, situated at the rebel General's plantation, where the only loyal regiment furnished by the State of South Carolina is now in quarters. On the steps in rear of the rebel General's house, and under the shade of the stately live-oaks covering the green sward stretching from the mansion down to the silver beach of Port Royal Bay, I found groups of naval and military officers, attracted by the curiosity of the spectacle about to be presented—no less than a regiment of free, loyal blacks, with arms in their hands, ready to defend the liberty given them by the crime of their fugitive masters, and to uphold the Constitution and the laws, which, for the first time, are converted for them into the promise of blessing. Conspicuous among the naval officers present towered the tall form and bristled gray moustache of Commodore Dupont, his crossed anchors and double stars glistening in the sunlight, and his manner manifesting the most eager interest in the scene. Around him were grouped a brilliant staff of lieutenants, masters and midshipmen, all commenting diversely on the experiment inaugurated by the organization of this colored regiment. Presently from under the white tents pitched in streets under the live-oak trees, eight companies of regular bondmen, in the uniform of the United States, with bayonets glistening, [illegible], marched [illegible] out to the parade-ground, and formed in double line of review. Having been accustomed during the last fifteen months to witness the evolutions of regiments in every stage of drill and discipline, from the raw three months' men who started for Annapolis in the end of April a year ago, to the soldierly quickness and precision of the sabres organized during the long period of inactivity on the Potomac, I must say for myself—and in saying so I am only echoing the opinion of every naval and military officer without exception who was present at the review in question—that the First South Carolina Volunteers, contrabands of war though they be, and lately subject to the rigors of the Dred Scott decision, presented an efficiency in the manual of arms and the evolutions of parade such as I have never seen surpassed by any regiment of an equal time under tuition. The imitative tendency of the negro makes him acquire with great natural rapidity the motions of the drill-master, while the strong musical taste and perfect ear for time enables him to march with the harmony and unanimity of veteran regulars.

When the review was presented by the Adjutant to Capt. Fessenden, of Gen. Hunter's Staff, commanding the regiment, a straighter line of bayonets or steadier body of men has seldom been seen. To every order given the response was quick and simultaneous—the regiment changing front, wheeling by column of company, forming line, dressing ranks and going through all portions of a thorough review with a silent obedience and accuracy hardly to be surpassed by any white regiment now at Hilton Head. Commodore Dupont expressed himself to the effect, and almost in the words I have used. He arrived in the South a thorough believer in the hopelessness of elevating the negro race, but, like Paul on his journey to Damascus, he has seen a great light. His honest and capacious mind has been opened to the convictions of evidence, and judging from such portions of his conversation as I had the honor of hearing during the review, and the subsequent church service, I believe he will excuse me for stating that he, for one, is not ashamed to confess a total revolution of opinion in regard to the negro question since he has been brought face to face with its realities, and that he, is to-day, an honest and sincere upholder of and believer in both the success and honesty of the experiment inaugurated by Gen. Hunter in arming the blacks.

The review over and the parade dismissed, the naval and military officers took seats on the piazza in rear of the Drayton mansion, the chaplain standing in front of the steps, and the regiment drawn up in companies before him and resting on their arms. Hymns were sung, a chapter of the Bible read, an earnest prayer offered, and a sermon suited to the intelligence of the listeners delivered. Here, again, while giving all due credit to the earnest desire of the clergyman for the good of his congregation, and acknowledging him to possess gifts that would very likely be of value to a more cultured audience, I have to repeat that preachers of a demonstrative and fiery school are necessary to rouse the half-torpid and only half-awakened religious sentiment of a people who have heretofore had little of religion, except its superstitions. Some modern Peter the Hermit, possessing rude natural eloquence, fervid earnestness, a loud voice, and who is not afraid to use gesticulations, lest his attitudes might be ungraceful, would be the proper orator of such a congregation. In the general hospital the ministrations of Mr. Gurry, I am told, are most successful, and by the regiment of which he is Chaplain he is held in high esteem. I only meant to say that he is not the kind of clergyman who can stimulate the enthusiasm of a race steeped in ignorance, and accustomed among themselves to associate clamor with sincerity.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gurry's remarks, and on his invitation, one of the African privates, a stately negro with coal black bushy beard and a figure which would make the fortune of any sculptor, stood up and addressed his fellow soldiers. The change was electrical on the faces of his hearers—the painful straining to catch the meaning of the previous speaker's remarks being suddenly replaced by looks of absorbed and thrilling interest. The speaker used the broadest patois of the plantation, his voice ringing with the sincerity of his convictions, and his simple utterances of heartfelt sentiments finding a response in the hearts of all who heard him. He prayed earnestly, and with tears in his eyes, for his dear master, who was encamped out in the wilderness, and that his dear master might be led to see that in rebellion against the Government he was rebelling against God. He prayed for his dear wife and children, now separated from him by the doom of Slavery, perhaps forever; for the President of the United States—the good President who took pity on the poor black man, and for Commodore Dupont, Gen. Hunter, and all the generous white people who had come down to rescue them, and who were not ashamed or afraid to confess that under different shades of skin the same principle of immortality existed, and that over all men, of different races, one Supreme Father ruled.

Commodore Dupont said of this prayer, that from its simplicity and artless earnestness, delivered in a patois only half intelligible, it was one of the most sublime utterances he had ever heard; that it had moved him more than the polished rhetoric of many brilliant preachers, delivered beneath the arches of sacred fanes, over cushions of velvet, and with the wealth of our largest cities to applaud his words.

H. J. W.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. EDWARD BAYARD HILL.

The death of this gallant and lamented young officer, briefly announced a few days since, claims a more extended obituary. He died at the Brevoort House, in this City, on Sunday last, at the age of 28 years, of a wound received at the battle of June 30, near Richmond. His remains were removed for interment to Albany, where his obsequies were attended on Wednesday by the military of that city, and a large concourse of citizens, among whom he had grown to manhood, and whose universal regard he had won by the exhibition of every manly and estimable quality. The solemnities were fitly accompanied by the usual military honors.

Lieut. Hill was the only son of the late Nicholas Hill, a distinguished lawyer of Albany—a worthy son of a worthy sire—and had already given bright promise of an honorable rank in the profession of his father, which he had chosen for his own.

On the fall of Sumter he left a home of ease and affluence, and hastened to devote himself unreservedly to the service of his country. During the gloomy days of April, 1861, when the national capital was cut off from its regular communications with the North, and could be reached only by unusual routes, and with imminent danger, he volunteered to become the bearer of important and encouraging dispatches to the Government, and, under various disguises, accomplished his patriotic and perilous errand with a zeal, promptitude and sagacity which at once secured to him the confidence and favor of the President. He accepted with alacrity the unsolicited offer of a commission as First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of U. S. Artillery, which he held at the time of his death, and lost no time in preparing himself for its responsible duties. He was soon attached to a battery for the protection of the Long Bridge at Washington, and to dispute its passage by the rebels; and when the advance was made toward Richmond, by the way of the ill-fated field of Bull Run, he was among the last to retreat, and abandoned the struggle only when the disaster had become complete.

The battery to which he was attached afterwards formed a part of the artillery reserve in the army of the Potomac, operating on the Peninsula under Gen. McClellan, of whose ability and bravery he spoke to the last in terms of the highest admiration. This battery, under the command of the gallant Capt. Randol, rendered distinguished service, from first to last, till finally lost in the battle of June 30, in which Lieut. Hill received his mortal wound. Thrice on that eventful day was this battery taken by the rebels and retaken by its brave defenders. It was at last left in the hands of the rebels, through no fault of its officers or men, who stood by it with a desperate daring never exceeded as long as it could be defended with a hope of possible success, but through the persistent refusal of a Pennsylvania regiment of infantry to support it. It should be said, to the honor of many of the officers of this regiment, that they made every effort possible to rally the regiment, and that, failing in this, they heroically rushed to the rescue of the battery. Several of them are now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, through the pusillanimity of the men under their command. Lieut. Hill, who remained with the battery till it was finally lost, and had given orders to spike his guns, was also taken prisoner. He adroitly made his escape in a moment of confusion, produced by a desperate encounter of one of the officers of the Pennsylvania regiment with a body of rebels, in which that officer with his sabre cleaved the head of one of his rebel assailants. It was in making his escape that Lieut. Hill was fatally wounded, but fortunately he was then within the reach of his gunners, who bore him triumphantly away with cheers that made the welkin ring. The tide of blood had scarcely [illegible], and he was not aware of his injury till he awoke to consciousness in the midst of his faithful soldiers.

For several weeks previous to the recent battles in which he was engaged, he had been so infected by disease incident to the climate of the Peninsula, that he was advised and urged by his surgeon to take a leave of absence to recruit his health; but he declined to do so, declaring that a battle was imminent, and that he would not consent to leave *his post* while he had strength to fulfil its duties. The fatal result of his wound is doubtless attributable, in no small degree, to his general debility.

Lieut. Hill was not only a promising lawyer, a patriotic citizen, and a brave officer; he was a highly refined and cultivated gentleman, a welcome guest in the most polished society, of which he was at once a favorite and an ornament. More than this, he was an affectionate and dutiful son of a tender and devoted mother, whom he cherished as the apple of his eye, and who, with a fond and only sister, are left to mourn in his death an irreparable loss. Above all, *he was a Christian, and died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality.*

> Ah! never shall the land forget,
> How gushed the life-blood of her brave—
> Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,
> Upon the soil they fought to save.
>
> Another hand thy sword shall wield,
> Another hand the standard wave,
> Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed
> The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Difficulties of Army Correspondents—How the Enemy Get their Knowledge—Making War in Kid Gloves—Abuses in Northern Journals—The Hygeia Hotel Hospital—The Rebels in the Peninsula—Gen. I. I. Stevens—Gen. Burnside.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Old Point, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The enthusiastic philosopher in search of perpetual motion never had more difficulties than a newspaper correspondent meets just now in pursuit of news to lay before your readers. In the first place, some unknown ban is laying upon army correspondents, not through any open proclamation that has been issued against them, but through some hidden fiat, which, although unseen, is thoroughly felt; many who have gone North with the idea of being able to return, finding themselves arrested midway on their passage as far up as Baltimore, without any chance of proceeding further. It is true that any one who, like Mr. Bunsby, keeps his "eyes and ears open," can, in the course of half an hour, learn enough on the porch of the Hygeia Hotel to elevate the whole country to the very zenith of hope, or plunge it down to the nadir of despondency—according as he chooses to listen to the boastings of our enemies, or the flattering prospects of our friends; but then comes the difficulty of sifting truth from falsehood in all we hear, and when we do find a modicum of hopeful and inspiring truth, it is a sealed luxury to us, because it is "contraband," and giving information to the enemy.

Unfortunately, there is more gross delusion upon this subject than perhaps upon any other by which good, generous Uncle Sam is hoodwinked and humbugged. Let me assert boldly, and once for always, that it is *not* from the correspondents of the leading newspapers of this country that the enemy get intelligence unfavorable to our interests, but from the rebels themselves, who, apparently, have no difficulty in sending their satellites among us, to learn all about us, and then quietly return back again into their own lines. Incredible as it may appear, it is no less true that a rebel spy can, at any time, ferret his way down here, get all the information he wants, and go home again. If one of our loyal men were to undertake such a journey to Richmond, the chances are very great that his zeal would be rewarded with suspension to a limb of the first tree; but it is to be doubted if a rebel coming here, upon a similar mission of espionage, would not run at least an equal risk of finding himself comfortably ensconced in the Hygeia Hotel, and perhaps drinking sherry-cobblers with some of our "Unionists"—not only in civil, but in United States uniform.

When are we to see an end to this infernal, murderous, shameful *playing at war?* At a time when our brave men are sacrificing their lives by thousands on the battle-field,—when gloom and desolation have been brought home to nearly every hearth in the nation, when the public mind is all but awakened to the fact that this struggle is one involving nothing less than national existence, it would really seem as if we should begin to learn that this infamous rebellion is not to be put down by bandying compliments and politenesses with those who are drinking our very heart-blood. That we should be merciful and kind to the rebel prisoners, or sick and wounded who fall into our hands, every human being will allow,—and, in this respect, the scenes in our various hospitals reflect true glory upon our national character,—but what will the people think when they hear that secession physicians and others—men who have resided for weeks among us, and know as much of our affairs as we do ourselves—can and do, at a terrible crisis like this, *obtain passage to Richmond under a flag of truce?* I simply state rumors as they float around—unfortunately in such a shape as to challenge credence. If they be false, I shall be glad to find myself stultified; if they be anything at all approaching the truth, it is time the public should investigate them. No rebel—it matters not though he be the very pink of honor—some Chevalier Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*—has a right to such favors at our hands, in a *time like this.* Would Mr. Jeff. Davis reciprocate such politeness? He has the credit of being too shrewd to do so.

A letter which recently appeared in the New-York Times, signed "A Friend," and arguing against publishing such long statements of our disasters and full extracts from the lying records of rebel journals, derogatory to our cause, creates much discussion here. In the main, the views of your correspondent are looked upon as perfectly correct, and it would be most desirable if some honorable understanding could be entered into among the various leading journals of the country upon that important subject. But therein lies the difficulty, if not impossibility, of the whole thing. As far as publishing repeated lists of the dead and wounded is concerned, there are two sides to the question. On the one hand, to do so is to depress and scare away our men from volunteering; but on the other hand, not to do so would be to deprive thousands of anxious friends from knowing the fate of those dear to them. But, as to the custom of publishing detrimental articles from rebel newspapers, what can be said? The egregious and bombastic falsehoods perpetrated by such papers as the Richmond *Dispatch* and *Examiner*, the Petersburgh *Express*, &c., while discredited among us, have their full weight abroad; and if the circulation of this villainous poison is capable of harm, now that we are enabled to confront it with some immediate antidote, what would be our position if, simultaneously with propagating it through Northern journals, our military authorities prohibit the loyal correspondents of our newspapers from giving to the world a true statement of our affairs?

It is to be hoped that you and your cotemporaries will take up the subject of the Hygeia Hospital in this place, and protest against the dangers—to say nothing of the nuisance—of using the only hotel at Old Point as a hospital. Pestilence is twin sister to War, and if the custom is continued, especially during this excessively hot weather, of bringing sick men here in all stages of fever and other diseases; and placing them in close proximity with the crowded and often ill-ventilated rooms of a hotel, you may, at any moment, hear of some terrible epidemic breaking out in this place. There are times when the wind, blowing from a certain quarter, wafts such an intolerable stench—especially from the Dead-House—that even the free use of chloride of lime is unable to counteract it in some of the bedrooms.

I learnt this morning that any report about our pickets being driven in near Williamsburgh, was perfectly false, and looks very much like a weak invention of the enemy. Here and there a scout or two may have been seen,—to disappear as rapidly,—but we have no fear whatever of the rebels in the Peninsula. Indeed, if the opinions of distinguished officers can be relied on, we should wish nothing better than to see the enemy foolish enough to come, in any force, to the *cul de sac* formed by the James and York Rivers. We can cordially invite them to attempt it.

Among our distinguished arrivals, to-day, were Gen. I. I. Stevens, whose vindication in Tuesday's Times has produced a profound impression, and Gen. Burnside. It is strange what an electrifying influence the latter produces wherever he goes. His manly appearance and affable bearing, coupled with the memory of his dashing bravery, make him a tower of strength to the Union cause; and his mere presence seems to induce people to feel that things will come out right side upwards, as soon as he is fairly cooperating with his schoolmate, bosom friend and brother hero, McClellan. This is a nice place to see, sometimes, a little practical democracy. The aristocrats of Europe would have stood aghast, a few days ago, to see this truly great man—whose name is being now engraved alongside of the military heroes of olden time—riding unostentatiously along our dusty wharf, in a cart, with a few mechanics who were good enough to give him a lift. As I then stole a glance at the man whose name was, at that moment, filling the world, I confess that his noble and handsome form seemed to loom up in almost *gigantic proportions.* This is no affectation with Gen. Burnside; for his affability and gentle character are proverbial. No worthy man, however humble, is beneath his notice; and the poorest private is sure of his cordial recognition, where some supercilious young puppy in epaulets would pass on without scarcely deigning to notice the salute of an inferior.

James River boat just in, at 5 P. M. All quiet.

NEMO.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO.

From the Nashville Dispatch, July 15.

The city has been full of rumors in regard to the engagement which took place at Murfreesboro, Sunday, between the Federal troops stationed there and a brigade of Confederate cavalry. The Federal troops at Murfreesboro consisted of the Third Minnesota and Ninth Michigan, infantry, Hewitt's Artillery, of six pieces, and four companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, most of the latter being out on a scout, at the time the Confederates made the attack. From the most reliable information we can get, it appears there were three regiments of Texas Rangers and two regiments of Georgia Cavalry, under the command of Gen. Forrest, and that they made the attack about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, first upon the camp of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and then upon the camp of the Ninth Michigan.

It appears that the Confederates had reached their camp entirely unawares, and poured a deadly volley into the tents where the men were sleeping, killing and wounding a large number. The Michiganders then, with all possible haste, formed themselves into line of battle; but it was soon discovered that they were menaced by an overwhelming force, who fired another volley into their ranks, and they immediately surrendered. This regiment numbered about 700 strong, and were armed with Enfield rifles. They were commanded by Col. Duffield, who was wounded.

The camp of the Third Minnesota regiment was nearly two miles distant. Immediately on hearing the firing, Col. Lester formed his men in line of battle, and took position near Hewitt's battery, and in the meantime dispatched an orderly to ascertain the cause of the firing; but before the orderly returned, the sutler of his regiment arrived from the direction of the firing, and informed Col. Lester of what had been going on. Scarcely had he imparted this information before the Confederates came dashing in the direction of the battery, which repulsed them with heavy loss. The Confederates made a second charge on the battery in the course of an hour, and were again repulsed.

Shortly afterward the large mill owned by Spence & Co., situated in the suburbs of Murfreesboro, was discovered to be on fire. Capt. Hewitt opened his battery in that direction, supposing the Confederates to be there, and threw 147 shells in that vicinity, with what effect we have not learned.

Subsequently, the railroad depot and the residence of Mr. Jordan, a prominent Union man of Murfreesboro, were discovered to be on fire. Capt. Hewitt opened his battery in the direction of these fires, throwing a dozen shells per hour, for about eight hours, the object apparently being to drive the Confederates away, and thus prevent a further destruction of property by conflagration.

About an hour after Capt. Hewitt stopped firing, the whole Confederate force made a dash upon the battery, driving the infantry supporting it back, with a loss of seven men killed, and capturing the battery. Whether ammunition had given out, or the movement was so unexpected and rapid as to prevent Capt. Hewitt from firing, we have not learned, but it appears he was compelled to relinquish his whole six pieces without being able to spike his guns or injure the carriages.

The officers of the Third Minnesota Regiment, which had retired about a quarter of a mile, held a consultation as to the best course to pursue, and feeling that they were unable to make a successful defence against so large a cavalry force, determined to surrender, which they accordingly did about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This regiment numbered about 500 men. The privates stacked their guns, and the officers threw their side-arms into a pile, and, as they marched to the rear, the men struck up "Yankee Doodle," and cheered lustily for the Union.

Up to the present writing, we have heard of only two men belonging to Capt. Hewitt's Battery and about a dozen of the Minnesota regiment, including the sutler and a negro steward, who escaped. It is believed, however, that most of the Pennsylvania cavalry, who were out on scout duty, will escape, as they were advised by a courier of the state of affairs.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded is thought to be over 200, and about 1,000 prisoners, including Gen. T. T. Crittenden, of Indiana, who had but recently been appointed a Brigadier-General, we believe, and assigned to command at Murfreesboro.

It is said that in the charges on Capt. Hewitt's Battery, the Confederates were terribly decimated, and their loss in killed and wounded is variously reported at from four to six hundred.

It is reported that the Confederates captured about sixteen hundred stand of small arms, over 5,000 pounds of ammunition, nearly one hundred tents, a battery of six brass pieces, and a large number of horses, mules and wagons. A considerable amount of commissary and other stores was destroyed by the burning of the depot.

The sutler of the Third Minnesota Regiment suffered to the extent of about $5,000, having lost his whole stock.

Major Seibert, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is a prisoner, and reported wounded. Capt. Babington, and Lieuts. Rhodes, Brackett, Emerson and Childs, of that corps, are also known to be among the missing.

The regular morning train from Nashville experienced a narrow escape from capture. It had passed Florence, five miles this side of Murfreesboro, before anything was known of what was transpiring ahead. The engineer was hailed and informed of the fight that had been raging all the morning. Just as the train ceased motion a shell whistled over it, and the conductor believed that he was surrounded; but an investigation satisfied him that it was a stray shot, and that he was in no danger as yet, when the engine was reversed and the train speedily brought back to Nashville.

By this raid the Confederates have possession of the railroad and telegraph beyond Murfreesboro, and we have no definite information as to their movements.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NASHVILLE—A SPEECH BY GOV. JOHNSON.

A spontaneous and enthusiastic public meeting of loyal citizens was held in Nashville immediately upon the receipt of the news from Murfreesboro, to organize a force for the defence of the city. Hon. W. B. Stokes, Mayor Smith and Gov. Johnson made stirring addresses. Gov. Johnson said, in the course of his speech:

"Now you spy—rebel spy!—you may be even now standing with your stiletto in your bosom, and longing to shed some honest man's blood, but you have not the courage to do it. This, however, as an episode. I wished to say that all who wish to enroll themselves as volunteers to defend the city and their families, will please attend the meeting to-morrow. All loyal men, who will take the obligation, will be furnished with arms and ammunition. Take them, take them, in good earnest, and to work! The foe has his dagger and bayonet at your throats, and now make the issue with him. They come with the torch of destruction; let them make this issue if they dare! We will meet them just as they please, and trust to the God of justice and freedom. If the volunteers serve as much as a month, they shall be paid for their time, and if absent from home, shall receive rations. There are mechanics here—and I have a right to speak of mechanics, for I have been one myself, and am prouder of it than I am of having been your United States Senator—who have probably, as mechanics often do, become dependent, as it were, on some proud aristocrat for employment, and perhaps dread losing his patronage if they were to engage in this work which their consciences approve. Shame on such feelings—away with them! Stand up like men, and tell these would-be masters that you are their equals. You can do as long without making shoes as they can without wearing them. You can do as long without making coats as they can without wearing them. The time has come when labor must be respected and dignified, and mechanics and men who live by hard labor must assert and defend their rights. In referring to mechanical labor, I merely take these as one of the departments of industry, for the sake of illustration. When you band yourselves as manly and honest citizens, you have power. Tell the rebels that you are determined to have free Government, and you can give it."

MORGAN'S PROCEEDINGS AT LEBANON, KY.

From the Louisville Express.

A soldier who was taken prisoner and paroled by John Morgan at Lebanon, furnishes us some items of interest. Morgan arrived there about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, and after taking Col. Johnson and his men prisoners, made himself quite at home. He told the prisoners whom he paroled that he would like to give them money to pay their way home, but he "had nothing but Confederate money, and it wasn't worth a d—n." He went into the banks and demanded their books, to ascertain whether they held any Government funds. They had none, and he left, saying he wanted "nothing but Government money and Government property."

The coffee and sugar, our informant says, were distributed among the "citizens," and the balance of the stores were destroyed, together with the hospitals. Morgan took Uncle Ben. Spalding's carriage and horses to carry off two of his men, whom he said were wounded. He also appropriated all the good horses they could find, whether private property or otherwise. The guns of the prisoners were broken to pieces. Our informant says that Morgan did not maltreat any one. He remained in Lebanon all day.

PAROLING REBELS IN MEMPHIS.

District West Tennessee,
Office of the Provost-Marshal General,
Memphis, Tenn., July 11, 1862.

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In order that innocent, peaceable, and well-disposed persons may not suffer for the bad conduct of the guilty parties coming within the purview of Special Order No. 14, dated July 10, 1862, can be relieved from the operation of said Order No. 14, by signing the following parole, and producing to the Provost-Marshal General or the Provost-Marshal of Memphis, satisfactory guarantees that they will keep the pledge therein made:

PAROLE.

First—I have not, since the occupation of the city of Memphis by the Federal army, given any aid to the so-called Confederate army, nor given or sent any information of the movements, strength or position of the Federal army to any one connected with said Confederate army.

Second—I will not, during the occupancy of Memphis by the Federal army, and my residing therein, oppose or conspire against the civil or military authority of the United States, and that I will not give aid, comfort, information or encouragement to the so-called Confederate army, nor to any person co-operating therewith.

All of which I state and pledge upon my sacred honor.

By command of Major-Gen. Grant.

WM. S. HILLYER, Provost-Marshal General.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Divers Matters Happened and to Happen—The Awards of the Jurors—Grand Ceremonies—A New-York Actress at Drury Lane—The Talking Machine—Ward's System of Marine Telegraphy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Of all the important coming events, referred to in a previous letter, but two have arrived at maturity, to wit, the Handel Festival and the *début* of Miss Sara Stevens at Drury Lane Theatre. For the rest, Mr. J. J. Clarke is still at large, breathing gay and airy defiance to the redoubtable Dion Boucicault, and apparently as unconscious of the dangers of his position as the man in the moon. I must do Mr. Boucicault the justice to say that he has endeavored to pacify the comedian, and has used all his persuasion to induce him to make his *début* at Drury Lane, but Mr. Clarke distrusts the Grouper, and, metaphorically speaking, never approaches him without rolling up his shirt-sleeves and taking a position from whence that gentleman's "smeller" and "nob" and other vulnerable parts may be readily got at. He seems indeed to be constantly dancing round the great Dion and "putting up his hands" to that potentate, and jerking out his head, as much as to say, "No you don't, my covey." The truth of the matter is that Mr. Clarke has had very brilliant offers in London, but in the present temper of the British public toward Americans, he does not care about availing himself of them. Mr. Boucicault shook this virtuous resolution by holding out unusual inducements of a professional kind, and Mr. Clarke would have appeared at Drury Lane had Mr. Boucicault adhered to his promises. The manager, however, changed his plans, and the artist assumed the defensive; the manager used threats, and the artist immediately stripped. When I saw the belligerents last, Mr. Clarke was shouting, "Time, time," and Mr. Boucicault was disappearing through the side door of Drury Lane Theatre. At all events, the great legal battle has yet to commence.

The other event to which I made reference, was the award of the Jurors of the Great Exhibition and distribution of medals. This, according to the original plan, was to have taken place on or about the 12th of June, but delays became inevitable in consequence of the never ceasing arrival of goods, and, I may add, the outside pressure of competitive exhibitors who, obtaining an inkling of the probable course of events, used all their influence to change the decisions that were arrived at, and in many instances compelled the jurors to go through their labors for the second time, in the hope that they would reverse them. Human nature is the same all the world over. Smith hates the Juror who can see anything to admire in Jones' patent coal-skuttle, whilst his particular hod is passed by unnoticed, and Smith benevolently tries to convince said Juror of his error. In this way the long-expected ceremony has been delayed. It will take place, however, on Friday next, and as a show will only be inferior to the opening show. The superb grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, which adjoin the Exhibition, will be thrown open to the public on that day, and the ceremonies, if the weather should be fine, will be mainly in the open air. The declaration of the awards of the Juries will be made by an international representative body of royal and distinguished personages, specially named by the various nations which have taken part in the Exhibition—the United Kingdom being represented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who will receive and distribute the awards to the English exhibitors. The special representatives of foreign countries will receive and distribute the awards to foreign exhibitors, and then forming into a procession will march through the building, and deliver them to the respective classes, colonies or foreign countries. At the stations on the British side will be assembled the respective national and trade committees, and the Mayors of the chief manufacturing towns who will receive the awards from the Duke, as also will the representatives of the colonies. On the foreign side each respective Foreign Commissioner will receive the awards from the special representatives named by his own country, or in the absence of such a representative, from the Duke of Cambridge. Bands of music will be placed near each of these stations, and whilst the awards are being handed over, will perform the National airs of the country to which the department belongs. Official applications have been made to Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and Prussia to send each a military band, and there is not the slightest doubt that they will send the best they have. England alone supplies ten regimental bands numbering upwards of 500 players. The rival performances of these crack bands will certainly constitute one of the greatest treats of the day. Indeed, the indications are that the ceremonies of Friday next (the 11th) will vastly exceed in general interest and even in splendor the premature ceremonies of the inauguration. Thus does a belated correspondent receive his just reward, and demonstrate to an ever-punctual world the folly of trying to be in time. It only remains to be added that the Royal Commissioners have arranged the prices of admission for this occasion on the "gouge" principle. If you buy a ticket before the 8th it costs 5s., if between the 8th and 11th, 7s. 6d.; if at the doors, 10s. Bless their dear little small-potatoed hearts, why don't they start corner groceries at once?

Miss Sara Stevens has made as good a *début* as was possible in so insipid a part as that of the *Colleen Bawn*. The papers praise her unaffected simplicity, and it is evident that she has charmed the critics if she has not excited them to the perpetration of long articles in her praise. What, indeed, could be said of a piece that has been played so often, or to a part that has been shuffled from the fair shoulders of Agnes Robertson to those of a dozen other actresses? Nor should it be forgotten that the papers are not as a rule very friendly to the reign of Dionysius. Miss Stevens' success under these circumstances was marked and memorable. After the great cavern scene she was led before the audience to receive the just plaudits of a thoroughly satisfied house. All that this talented young actress requires is a good opportunity. In New-York she was unfortunate in belonging to Miss Laura Keene's Theatre, where the most execrable trash was her share of the evening's entertainment.

A large number of additions have been made to the Exhibition during the past fortnight, and it is even rumored that the talking machine has arrived, and will speedily be put up in the Austrian Court. About the veritable existence of this machine there is no doubt, but there has been much delay in its arrival, and a great deal of talk concerning its merits. It is claimed that it can speak in all the known languages, is as easily worked as any other musical instrument, and does not quickly get out of order. It is not stated whether the accent is affected by the wood with which the machine is made, or by the brogue of the operator, but counselling of this kind are to be apprehended. Every hotel will of course be fitted up with a talking machine, and all that will be required of the "gentlemanly bookkeeper" will be to stick in the particular stop that the visitor requires. It will be a poor affair indeed if it does not display as much politeness as one usually expects from the overdressed and underbred guardians of the register, who now bluff off their patrons.

Ward's ingenious system of marine telegraphy attracts much attention in the United States Department. It consists of flags for day use and lamps for night. The flags are composed of three colors that contrast strong contrasts with each other, the horizon, the clouds, and the sails. Blue and white (as colors,) notwithstanding their popularity with maritime people, are excluded on account of their indistinctness when displayed in a clear horizon, or in front of clouds or sails. The flags are twenty-seven in number, and furnish a representative for each letter of the alphabet; likewise the numerals, by hoisting a character as an indicative. Their division of color is such as to make them distinguishable at any seen distance, whether the flags are exhibited by the breeze, or drooping in a calm, and applicable to any code book, to any of whatever language, government or nation, or useful in themselves without the aid of any code.

The lights for night are more efficient and of greater range than the flags. The telegraphic arrangement is complete for holding continuous communication of any length, on any subject, over an unlimited range, and with an accuracy which, it is said, cannot be exceeded by the electric telegraph on land. These lanterns are used also without their telegraphic gear for making secret or one-hoist signals, by connecting them with distant lines, whereby four distinct signals are made with two lanterns, twenty-four with three, and sixty-four with four lanterns, making in all no fewer than ninety-two separate signals effected with four lanterns (the telegraphic set) displayed in a vertical line, as when telegraphing, and in like manner visible at all points of the horizon. By using another lantern one hundred and sixty additional changes can be effected, and by adding a sixth the number may be again increased by three hundred and eighty-four, making the aggregate six hundred and thirty-six separate distinct signals, each one of which may be displayed from any desirable part of the ship with all sail set, where it may remain for hours unchanged, or till answered, thereby insuring a certainty of its being observed and understood. The signals are positive, which is not the case with changing or flash lights.

C. E. B.

A Tribute to Gen. Kearny.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the following would long since have communicated some interesting facts to the world in regard to this officer, had he not been restrained by the General's known wishes not to have his name brought before the public. Now, however, his actions have made him National property. Of Irish descent, he is, notwithstanding, a regular Jersey Blue, his great great grandfather having settled in 1716 in Monmouth County, in New-Jersey. Since that time, a century and a half, the family have constantly owned residence in the State of New-Jersey.

From his earliest youth his sole thought was military matters, and he surrounded himself with everything which could keep his thoughts alive to the progress of the science of war, although the aim of his predilection was light cavalry. In obedience to the wishes of his grandfather, Hon. John Watts, founder of the Leake and Watts Orphan-house in the City of New-York, he studied law, but as soon as he was free he joined as Second Lieutenant, in 1837, the United States First Dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Stephen Watts Kearny, the conqueror of New-Mexico and California, who died a Brevet Major-General, in 1848, at Vera Cruz. During his youth the present Gen. Kearny was noted for the dexterity and boldness of his horsemanship, a feature which characterized the "one-armed Jerseyman" in all the recent battles. The writer has heard persons speak of the alarm which his desperate riding occasioned to the family while he was yet a small boy. Sent out to Europe to study and report upon the French cavalry tactics, he passed over into Africa, joined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique as a volunteer, and participated in the campaign, under Marshal Vallée, which first swept the Arabs from the plain of Metidjha and forced the passage of the "Gates of Iron" into the recesses of the Atlas, hitherto inaccessible to French armies. This was between 1839 and 1841.

On his return he wrote a most interesting account of the severe and glorious service he had seen, which was only published, however, for private circulation. Colonel, afterward Lieutenant-General, La Pays de Bourjolly, Senator of France, and in 1851 proposed, or, for a short period, named Minister of War, himself a dashing cavalry officer, who commanded the corps to which young Kearny was attached, as well as other officers who served with him in Africa, always spoke in terms of the highest admiration of Kearny's noble and generous qualities both as a man and as a soldier; so much so that when Gen. Bourjolly heard of his conduct in Mexico, he seemed to feel as much pleasure as if one of his own French pupils had done honor to the examples of African strategy and dash. On one occasion he read aloud to a company of officers an account of Kearny's gallant charge in Mexico, in which he lost his arm, with an enthusiasm which showed how warmly he must have felt for the success of one who had first seen fire under him.

One day an American, said to bear a close resemblance to the General, was standing on the ramparts of the Emperor's fort which crowns the triangular climbing ramparts of Algiers and overlooks the plain of Metidjha, on which Gen. Kearny first displayed his gallantry as a cavalry officer, when an old soldier approached and asked him, "Is Monsieur an American?" he asked. "Yes." "I thought so; you resemble one with whom I once served in the Chasseurs d'Afrique. He was a gallant man, indeed. I have often seen him charging the Arabs—the most antagonists as cavalry, by the way—with his reins in his teeth, his sabre in one hand and his pistol in the other." This statement was afterward corroborated by a Lieutenant of the same regiment, who was a Sergeant in it at the time Kearny was his captain.

During a protracted passage from Algiers to Marseilles, the French officer often referred to the gallantry of the American volunteer.

In the Mexican campaign Kearny did glorious service at the head of a company of dragoons, whose demeanor, equipments and even horses were greatly admired. To horse this company according to his ideas, General—then Captain—Kearny contributed a large sum from his private fortune, which the Government never repaid. This corps looked magnificent as it formed the escort of Gen. Scott when he made his triumphant entrance into Vera Cruz.

From the coast to the capital Kearny showed the enemy what an American cavalry officer should be, and he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and in his brilliant charge upon the defences of the San Antonio gate of the Aztec Capital he lost his left arm. His praises for this bravery were not sounded by his countrymen alone, for the Mexican narrative of the war bears equal testimony to a bravery which the Mexican officers knew how to appreciate, but not to imitate.

After the Mexican war, Maj. Kearny was sent out to California and commanded an expedition against the Indians of the Columbia River. In this trying, laborious and dangerous duty, Kearny displayed a tact, coolness, courage and constancy which won him the encomiums of the best military judges. Returning victorious, he resigned his commission and devoted several years to expensive journeys and a voyage around the world.

In the campaign of Solferino, Gen. Kearny was attached to the Staff of Gen. Morris, a very distinguished officer, who acquired great credit in Italy, under Bugeaud, who commanded the cavalry of the Imperial Guard in the last tremendous struggle of that bloody war. For his soldiership in that campaign, the Emperor Napoleon decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

As soon as the news of the breaking out of the present wicked rebellion reached Europe, Gen. Kearny hurried home to offer his sword to his country; a sword whose wearer's experience, matured by service all over the world, by services of the highest importance in regular war and in decisive operations against the Indians, rendered of ten-fold value. Placed at the head of a New-Jersey brigade [illegible] to say the least, to any in the Army of the Potomac or in the country. This is the testimony of a brother of the writer, who knows well what soldiers are and should be. Eye-witnesses have testified how Kearny behaved at Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks. In both battles the writer considers that Kearny saved the day, and perhaps the result of the war for this section at the East. Foremost among the most intrepid, he was the especial mark of the enemy at the battle of Williamsburgh, and if there is an officer who deserves the applause of his countrymen and the gratitude of his country, that officer is the "one-armed Jerseyman," Brigadier, Acting Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearny.

[illegible] Army [illegible] Promotions and Appointments [illegible] Volunteers [illegible] — How to Get a Commission [illegible]

General Order No. 72, issued on Monday, from the Adjutant-General's Office, contains all the promotions and appointments which have been made in the army since the publication of the order of June 25, — a digest of which was duly given in the TIMES. There has been altogether 44 promotions and 126 appointments, which are credited as follows, viz.:

	Promotions.	Appointments.
Adjutant-General's Department	1	—
[illegible] Department	—	1
Medical Department	10	20
Pay Department	1	1
Corps of Engineers	—	6
Ordnance Department	—	4
Cavalry Arm	2	6
Artillery Arm	—	16
Infantry Arm	30	20
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Colonels	—	7
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant-Colonels	—	2
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Majors	—	6
Additional Aides-de-Camp—Captains	—	17
Total	44	126

In addition to the forty-four ordinary promotions, there has been one by brevet—viz., that of Col. WM. W. MORRIS, of the Second Artillery, who is made Brigadier-General for meritorious services, to date from June 9, 1862.

Paymaster Geo. H. RINGGOLD has been promoted to the Deputy-Paymaster-Generalship, *vice* VAN NESS, who died at Baltimore in May last.

Among the other officers promoted, and not noticed before, are the following:

Maj. GABRIEL R. PAUL to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry, *vice* HOFFMAN, promoted to the Colonelcy of the Third; Capt. ALFRED SULLY, Second Infantry, to be Senior Major of the Eighth, *vice* [illegible], retired; and Capt. JOSEPH B. PLUMMER, First Infantry, to be Junior Major of the Eighth, *vice* PAUL, promoted.

Capt. WM. T. H. BROOKS, Third Infantry, to be Major of the Eighteenth, *vice* [illegible], rejected by the Senate. This [illegible] is the man who was mixed up in the affair about which the "Chevalier" WIKOFF was committed for contempt, a little time ago.

In the list of appointments we find that Surgeon [illegible] C. WOOD has been appointed Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, and that Brigade-Surgeon THOMAS F. PERLEY has been made Medical Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, while eight other surgeons have been appointed Medical Inspectors, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. All these appointments are to original vacancies, created on the late reorganization of the medical staff.

Twenty-eight West Point cadets, graduates of the present year, have received commissions as Second Lieutenants; seven of them, who graduated with the highest honors, have been attached to the Corps of Engineers, 4 to the Ordnance Department, 2 to the Cavalry and 15 to the Artillery—none to the Infantry [illegible].

The list of casualties comprises—resignations, 4; commissions vacated under Act of June 18, 1862, 2; commissions vacated by new appointment, 1; declined, 1; cashiered, 1; died, 4; dropped, 1.

The names of the dead are, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM R. PALMER, Corps of Topographical Engineers, died at Washington; Capt. GUILFORD D. BAILEY, Commissary of Subsistence, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia; Capt. BENJAMIN WINGATE, Fifth Infantry, died of wounds received at the battle of Valverde, New-Mexico; and Second Lieut. JAMES B. ALEXANDER, First Cavalry, died at Louisville, Ky.

The appointments made in the Volunteer force are:

Brigadier-Generals	18	Assistant Quartermasters, Captains	40
Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Majors	9	Commissaries of Subs'ce.	12
Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Captains	23	Brigade Surgeons	[illegible]
		Additional Paymasters	24
Total			145

The following are the new Brigadier-Generals:

Col. Adolph Von Steinwehr, Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers; Maj. Zealous B. Towers, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. Charles Griffin, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., (of Griffin's Battery fame); Col. George H. Gordon, Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. James M. Tuttle, Second Iowa; Col. Julius White, Thirty-seventh Illinois; Col. Peter J. Osterhaus, Twelfth Missouri; Col. Stephen G. Burbridge, Twenty-sixth Kentucky; Maj. Washington L. Elliott, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A.; Capt. Albion P. Howe, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A.; Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and William S. Campbell, of Tennessee.

The casualties in the volunteer forces are confined to: Resignations, 2; Commissions vacated, 1; and declined, 1. Total, 4.

The most noticeable feature in the order, so far as the regular army is concerned, is the list of promotions from the ranks. This list embraces 4 Sergeant-Majors, 1 Commissary Sergeant, 10 First Sergeants, 11 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 privates and 1 recruit, all of whom have received commissions as Second Lieutenants, and, with one exception, have been assigned to infantry regiments. The promotion of a recruit to the rank of Second Lieutenant is without precedent in the history of the United States army, and may possibly have some connection, more or less remote, with a story which was current a few weeks [illegible] the date of the promotion in question—and which in effect ran thus: A gentleman in a prominent Northern city desired to procure a commission for his son in the regular army, but did not possess sufficient influence, political or otherwise, to obtain a nomination in the ordinary way. He, however, wrote to the Secretary of War, and was informed, in reply, that if his son enlisted as a recruit in the regular army he should have a commission. On the strength of this the son enlisted, was sworn in, &c., and then got leave of absence for a few days from the recruiting officer. The father then sent to Washington the necessary proofs of his son's enlistment, and the commission was made out at once. When his leave of absence expired the [illegible] recruit walked into the recruiting rendezvous, in full regimentals, and asked the astonished officer to crack a bottle of wine with him. It is said, perhaps for the purpose of giving additional point to the story, that the commission was given as a reward for gallant and meritorious services, whereas the recruit was blissfully ignorant of the smell of hostile gunpowder, and had never seen the gleam of any but friendly [illegible]. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the above story, but it is said, by parties who were present at the time, to be strictly and literally correct.

The Union Cause in Broome County.

GREAT POPULAR RALLY—JUDGE BALCOM PRESIDING—SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BINGHAMTON, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

A very large and enthusiastic war meeting has been held here to-night, at which Judge BALCOM, of the Supreme Court, presided, and WM. STUART and JOHN F. [illegible], esquires, were Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted approving the call of the President for 300,000 more volunteers, and pledging Broome County to raise her share of them. The resolutions sustain the Administration, and declare that every possible means should be used to put down the rebellion, and that our soldiers should cheerfully fight under any Generals the President may designate to command them.

Major DANIEL T. EVANS was named as a fit officer to be appointed Commander of the Regimental District, composed of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins Counties, and Colonel of the first regiment raised. Committees were appointed, &c., &c.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, THOMAS D. WHEELER, and WM. STUART, Esqs., of this place, and SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, Esq., of New-York, and Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON made a great speech. He is no conservative sneak or trimmer. He denounced all such secret traitors and peace-prattling friends of the rebels, and declared that his Democratic harness was off, and that he should belong to no party until the rebellion was crushed, except one that fights the rebels in every possible way that the rules of war will justify.

His language touching the question of confiscation was as follows: "I am for protecting the persons and property of all loyal citizens, but not of the rebels. I am in favor of confiscating their property, real, personal and mixed. I would confiscate their quadrupeds and their bipeds—their men servants and their maid servants—their oxen, their horses, their asses, and all that is theirs."

Mr. DICKINSON has no conservative squeamishness as to the kind of forces or means to be used in putting down the rebellion. He is as earnest and thoroughgoing a Union man as there is in the State. Ten minutes of his talk cures all honest men, who have been made sick by the stories of such conservative [illegible] as lately assembled at the Cooper Institute, and listened to the speeches of such traitors as Mayor WOOD & Co.

Mr. DICKINSON was heartily applauded and cheered throughout his speech. It has aroused our people in the cause of volunteering, and Broome County may be relied on for her quota of the 300,000 men called for by the President. Yours, &c., J.

Commencement of the Haverford (Penn.) College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVERFORD, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The annual commencement at Haverford College, [illegible] took place on the 8th inst. The attendance, though [illegible] short—the class being very small—was highly satisfactory to the audience. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon Messrs. E. P. [illegible] and G. B. [illegible], of Philadelphia; S. A. HADLEY, of Iowa; R. WILLIAMS, of Newport, R. I., and F. A. WOOD, of New-York. Prof. [illegible] acted as President *pro tem.*, in the absence of President [illegible], and in the course of some farewell remarks, took occasion to pass a high encomium upon Mr. H. G. LIPPINCOTT, of Philadelphia, who, after passing honorably nearly to the close of the course, had been prevented from finishing it by a "severe physical infirmity." The Anniversary Reunions of the Everett and Athenæum Societies were held on the evenings of the 4th and 5th inst., and as usual, were gratifyingly attended. The regular business meeting and annual dinner of the Alumni Association, took place on Tuesday, the 8th, and the annual oration was delivered before them in the evening, by FRANKLIN E. PAIGE, A. M., of the class of 1851. The Alumni Prize of fifty dollars was announced as awarded to Mr. EDWARD H. WOOD, A. M., of the class of 1856, for an essay on "The influence of the teachings of GEORGE FOX, on Civil and Religious Liberty." The Loganian Society held its anniversary meeting on the same evening, with interesting exercises. REPORTER.

A HOSPITAL AT NEWPORT.

Some Results of Work in the Trenches.

Some seven miles from Newport on a pretty point where the cool sea breezes bring health again to the exhausted frame, have our authorities placed a new hospital for sick and wounded soldiers—the Portsmouth Grove Hospital, as it is called. It gives one a most vivid picture of one side of the war. You see there, as in so many other hospitals, what it is that has checked us at Richmond and may yet be our defeat. There they lie in the hospital tents, the most vigorous and noblest young men of the country, from the slopes of the Alleghanies, from the forests of Maine, from the villages of Michigan, the mountains of New-Hampshire, from New-Jersey and New-York, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island, gathered up by chance from all regiments or fragments of regiments—some eighteen hundred or two thousand of them. You enter an airy hospital tent; a young man, robust and ruddy, moves his body with an expression of pain, on his board-bed. He has "the rheumatics," he says, in answer to your inquiry—caught it in night work in the trenches at Yorktown; used to have to work with the pick or spade all night, often up to his knees in water, then get a bit of breakfast and a little sleep and go to other duty, and then again to spading at night. He cannot walk, because he is so lame, and yet he is not nineteen. He belonged to the — New-Hampshire; they marched through New-York, he said, 1,000 strong, splendid fellows, and now you could almost number them on your fingers. "Fever—was it?" said I. "Yes;" he replied, "those trenches and that cursed Peninsula!" Next to him lay a man with pale, peaked features, and that peculiar expression of listlessness and hopelessness which indicates the presence of the demon of the camps—the *Typhoid.* He was much better, he said, in this healthy air. He never should have got well in that Virginia climate. Yes, he took the fever in those trenches in the night work. It seemed kind o' poisonous working in those swamps at night, and then he had to sleep in wet clothes under the rain for a week, without covering, and he supposed that gave him the rheumatiz, and then the fever came. He belonged to one of the Michigan regiments. They had lost heavily, he said, from sickness, and now the three regiments had to be put into one. In the neighboring tent was a fine looking whiskered man, suffering under chronic diarrhœa—that terrible foe of the soldier. The damp and the night work had given it to him, he thought, and then a want of good nourishment. "Army coffee wasn't the thing," he said very justly, "for a man with the diarree!" It was painful to hear that, even here, with all Newport pouring its benefactions without stint into this hospital, and with the army stores at hand, he had not been able to get a good cup of tea. In another tent were some men from a Pennsylvania regiment, magnificent men in physique, but all suffering under rheumatism or typhoid, all giving the same story—"caught in night work at the trenches." One poor fellow said to me, with his pale face lighting up as he looked at the troops of young ladies carrying stores and comforts to the tents; "Do ye know, Sir, why we get well so fast here? It's cause we see *so many smiling faces.* There at Yorktown we could see nothing but frowns and pale, sickly faces, and here people seem to look cheerful like, and kind o' feel for other people!"

There was something unspeakably sad in the whole spectacle. There were some eighteen hundred of our young men, in the very flush of youth, racked with rheumatism or wasted with typhus, far away from home or friends—many to be crippled for life, many to die. Not one complained of his condition; not one grumbled at the night-work in the trenches, or at digging a campaign against Richmond; all seemed to worship MCCLELLAN.

But none the less does it become the nation to look at this. These young men are the nation's children. It is now apparent that the swamps of the Chickahominy have been the graveyard of the American army. Probably thirty thousand would be a low estimate of the number offered up to typhoid, rheumatism, dysentery and ague, in these dreadful morasses and those fatal trenches. Three weeks of such tremendous battle as that in the first days of July, would not have been worse than those silent destroyers. It was this fatal loss that drove MCCLELLAN back to the James, not the combinations of JACKSON and LEE. He had not men enough to keep up his line. And why? There were in various parts of Virginia at least ten thousand negroes, who would have gladly worked every night in those trenches for the reward only of freedom—and whose acclimated constitutions would have never suffered under it. Why were not these stalwart muscles put at that poisonous labor, and our young men saved to the country? What but the "shadow of the slave aristocracy"—the insane remains of the old obsequiousness to the sacred institution could have prevented all our authorities from using these most useful assistants in the spade-labor of war, and thus preserving men whose lives are priceless! A foreigner must look on with perfect confusion and astonishment at such madness or idiocy, and at what a price has all this been! How many homes are desolate; how many mothers childless; how many sisters bereft of protectors; how many lovers parted; how much pain and sorrow and sickness and helplessness have been occasioned, simply because we disdained to use the labor of the emancipated slave.

Will not this cry of agony which is rising up from the whole country, at length teach our rulers what is simply common sense in war? We really believe that if a change of policy had not been begun in this matter, not fifty thousand men could have been raised in the whole country for the new levy.

There is another subject to which we ought to allude here, and yet it is always difficult to come at the exact truth in such matters—and that is, *the management of this Hospital.* Newport rings with curses both loud and deep against the surgeon in command of this hospital. Eighteen hundred sick men were landed on these beaches, it is said, without the slightest preparation for them. The citizens had not been forewarned, and when they did come forward, with help, it is reported that the first offers were contemptuously rejected, (though not by the surgeon now at the head.) At this present date, eight days after their coming, not a single bed is known to have been furnished by the Department for these poor fellows, many of them writhing with rheumatism—and last night I knew of certainly four or five men sick with cold and fever, who slept out on the damp ground under the trees, while the officers and their families occupied the comfortable barracks.

The cooking is wretched, done mostly in great kettles in the open air. Tea is very seldom furnished, and when it is the sick all said that it was so bad, and greasy and smoky, that no sick man could drink it. There was everywhere the greatest want of camp-police. For instance, the night trenches uncovered, and all kinds of refuse thrown about; disorganization and disorder prevailed, and now that the generosity of the citizens has gone beyond the slow steps of Government help, there seems as much danger from the kindness of the one as the carelessness of the other. One or two lines of tents, for instance, getting all the good bread and comforts, and diarrhœa patients being especially fed up with cherry pies and fruit. What the sick need here are good straw beds, tents or barracks, tea nicely cooked, and a distribution of the bountiful stores of the citizens solely by the nurses or specified agents.

That the Surgeon has not long before had a thousand straw beds there, shows a great defect somewhere, and should call for the attention of the Department. C. L. B.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14, 1862.

PERSONAL.

—It is probable that Col. Halbert E. Paine, of the Fourth Wisconsin, who was suspended by Gen. Williams at Baton Rouge for refusing to drive contrabands out of his camp, has been reinstated to his command. Documents of a date subsequent to his removal, forwarded to Gov. Salomon, from Vicksburgh, near which place the Fourth was at the last accounts, bear his signature, as the commanding officer of the regiment.

—On Monday evening last, two West Point Cadets, who were passengers upon the Philadelphia train, created a disturbance at New-Brunswick, and shot a man through the hand who was assisting to arrest them. They then escaped, and returned by the next train to New-York, subsequently returning through the same route to Philadelphia, where they were arrested, and are now held to await the action of the New-Brunswick authorities.

—Mr. A. Pendleton, of Hartford, started for this City a few days ago, with the intention of selling $300 in gold and $600 in silver, which he had collected in the course of trade. Some fellow-passenger managed to relieve him of $700 in bills which he also had with him. The change-famished community will not [illegible] any sympathy on Mr. Pendleton.

—Ex-Col. Kerrigan, M. C., knocked down a Massachusetts Lieutenant on the Avenue a day or two since. The Lieutenant said something personal [illegible], and M. C. sent him heading.

—Charles Anderson, the brother of Gen. Anderson, who escaped from Texas a few months ago, has been appointed Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment by Gov. Tood.

—Brig.-Gen. Dan Tyler, of Norwich, Conn., has been granted sixty days' leave of absence from his command in Halleck's army, on account of sickness.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Commissioners of Health.

The Board of Commissioners of Health met at the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon. After the transaction of other business, the Health Officer called the attention of the Board to the report in yesterday's *Herald* of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, on Wednesday last, in which it is stated that the letter of His Honor the Mayor, in the TIMES of last Monday, as to the Floating Hospital, was inaccurate, both in regard to the fact of the Commissioners having other hospitals than those on Ward's Island, and as to the causes which operated upon that Board to induce it to supply the necessary funds to support the Floating Hospital. In reference to this, the Health Officer stated as follows:

"It is only necessary, in reply to this, to reiterate that the Commissioners of Emigration have charge of the hospital at Quarantine, and of five others on Staten Island, instead of having, as alleged, no hospitals other than those on Ward's Island.

Neither is it the fact that the Legislature of 1859, by direct enactment closed the hospitals at Quarantine, and prohibited the Commissioners from thereafter sending any patients to them. To support this allegation an *incomplete sentence* of one section of a general appropriation act of that year was quoted, viz: 'shall cease to send sick persons to said hospital.' The section provides an appropriation of $50,000 to the Commissioners of Quarantine, if in their judgment the public health shall require it, to provide temporary accommodations at any locality which they may procure for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, until the present Quarantine shall be removed; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine station, to make some suitable arrangement for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the hospitals at Castleton, and when such arrangements shall have been made, and notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, they shall cease to send sick persons to said hospitals, but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support.

Now it is a fact, known to all who are conversant with Quarantine matters, that the contingencies upon which only the closing of the Quarantine Hospitals was to take place have not yet been consummated, and consequently the part of the section quoted in the statement is not yet operative, and the Commissioners of Emigration still retain the hospitals.

As to the causes which finally produced the action of the Commissioners of Emigration, it is sufficient to remark that my communication, requesting the Commissioners to furnish attendants and supplies for the Floating Hospital, had been pending before them for some considerable time, and their liability to do as requested was denied; so that, in view of the urgent necessity of more prompt action on the subject, I asked the attention of this Board thereto, on Monday, the 16th of June, stating the facts as they then existed. Thereupon this Board adopted the resolution in question, which action was soon known to the principal officers of the Commissioners of Emigration. That body met on the Wednesday following, the Mayor attended as requested by this Board, the required action was taken, but not upon a favorable report of the Committee. It would seem evident from this that the action of this Board had the effect of at least expediting, if it did not induce, the action of the Commissioners of Emigration in furnishing the hospital ship for yellow fever patients.

Summer Reception of the Boys' Department of Grammar School Number Eleven.

The hours from 10 in the morning till 1 P. M., were cheated of their weariness, yesterday, by the instructive as well as amusing attractions presented for the patrons of School No. 11, under the direction of Mr. ALONZO HOFFER. After the opening ceremonies, a reading of Scripture and singing of a hymn, declamations in prose occupied the attention of auditors and absorbed the energies of four young gents, who, each in his turn, put forth efforts which are "beyond criticism." Then came declamation in verse, by three others, who vied with their predecessors. A cherished part of the school exercises now claimed the attention and admiration of all; it was the exhibition drill of Company D, McClellan Grays, conducted entirely, and with the most admirable tact, by one of the schoolboys, in elegant, full-dress uniform, Lieut. J. HOWARD GRAY. The evolutions were performed as might be expected of a company of hale, hearty boys who drill daily in the open air. The uniform was a full suit of gray, with black band and white gloves.

The sweet voice of Master WM. ABRAMS in the song of "O, Summer Night," was a welcome relaxation after the military display. Now the comic declamations take place, and the little orators appear to entertain a deliberate design upon the gravity of the dignified gentlemen with bald heads and brows crowned with wisdom who occupy the platform. EBENEZER DOUSKIN's account of his family seemed to irresistibly jog their funny-bone, and the way dyspepsia must have felt her throne shake and have unwittingly clutched her sceptre, only those thoroughly shaken sides and well exercised risibles may testify.

Then, after all this laughing and forgetting of dignity, a lovely duet from "Trovatore," by Masters EDWARD A. and CHARLES F. TODD subdued, with its sad, wild melody, all hilarity.

A scene from the Senate of the United States upon June 25 of the present session, portraying the reception of certain popular Anti-Slavery resolutions sent in by the Governor of a prominent Border State, was highly interesting; and if the honorable Senators could see themselves reflected in these clear-headed little fellows, who declaim, word for word, their hot-headed, one-sided speeches, they would learn to prune their remarks and replenish their discretion.

Forty-four pupils were engaged in the Senate-scene, without the pages, who were duly positioned at elbow of President and Secretary.

The awarding of prizes was the next most interesting move. Some of the more advanced pupils received two prizes, while seven in all were thus distinguished for proficiency in various branches, by their gratified patrons and instructors. Miss A. MCGRACHY's performance upon the piano lent no small attraction to the morning, for in hymn, in song, or drill, she was alike sympathetic with the young exhibitors.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BROKER ROBBED OF $1,600 IN WALL-STREET.—Mr. CHARLES H. MEIGS, of the firm of MEIGS & Co., Brokers and Bankers, at No. 50 Exchange-place, was robbed yesterday afternoon, in Wall-street, of the sum of $1,600 in United States Treasury Notes. From the evidence given by Mr. MEIGS, before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, we learn that he was passing along Wall-street, carrying two bags of gold, one upon each shoulder, $5,000 in each bag. The $1,600 in Treasury Notes were thrust into a side pocket of his coat. He had not proceeded far on Wall-street, before his attention was directed to three men, who seemed to be watching him very attentively, and following him closely. He immediately suspected their motive, and although both his hands were occupied in holding the bags upon his shoulders, he traveled on as rapidly as possible toward his destination, keeping a watchful eye upon the funds in his pocket. Very soon his three followers all brushed and jostled him as they passed, two upon one side and one on the other, and one of them very skillfully thrust his hand into MEIGS' pocket and took the $1,600 therefrom. They then all started to run away, but Mr. MEIGS, who had constantly kept his eye upon his money, saw which one of the three abstracted it from his pocket, and he thereupon pursued the guilty party as fast as his golden burden would permit. He traced him to a saloon just out of Wall-street, where the thief was arrested by Officer THOMPSON, of the First Precinct, and immediately searched, but no money was found him upon. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for examination. He gave his name as WM. CUMMS, but the Police say this is not his true name. The other parties, it is believed, have escaped with the stolen money.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday next, the 19th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Quick March, "Polanderisch" .... Bartholomeus
2. Aria Polonaise .... Fessy
3. Passagens Polka .... Stasny
4. Anvil Chorus, from "Il Trovatore" .... Verdi

PART SECOND.

1. The "Rogasky" Hungarian March .... Berlioz
2. Overture to "Jessonda" .... Spohr
3. Selections from "Barbier di Seviglia" .... Rossini
4. Allegro Scherzo, from Symphony in B .... Beethoven

PART THIRD.

1. Quick Step, "Fon Avant" .... Strauss
2. "Songs of the Thames"—waltz .... Kuhner
3. Home, Sweet Home .... Bishop
4. Gallop, "Josephine" .... C. Wels

The National Medley.

A FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of WILLIAM FINNEGAN, who was employed as a porter in the store of Mr. C. F. ERBSLOH, No. 56 Reade-street. The deceased was in the act of lowering a bale of goods through a hatchway at the above number, when, owing to some defect in the tackle by which the bale was suspended, the latter fell suddenly upon deceased, and killed him instantly. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and resided at No. 104 East Seventeenth-street.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The children of the College-place school, No. 294 Bleecker-street, had a pleasant pic-nic on Thursday at Sunset Grove, West Hoboken. The little ones rejoiced exceedingly in the freshness and beauty of a holiday in the woods, which were made vocal through the day with their jubilant hymns; the feathered minstrels of those places were fairly put to silence on this occasion by the wild notes of the City children. A good collation was provided by their friends and lady patronesses, who took good care of the little excursionists.

FIRE IN A DRUG-STORE.—The alarm of fire at about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, originated from the falling of a bottle of benzine, near a gas light, in HEGEMAN & Co.'s drug-store, No. 160 Broadway. The stock in the store was damaged to the amount of $1,500. The building, which is owned by Mr. N. THAYER, of Boston, was damaged to the extent of $500. Both stock and building are fully insured in City companies.

INCREASE OF FARE ON THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—All the leading European Steamship Companies have combined to increase the rates of passage on the outward trip to the amount of 15 per cent. The high premium on gold and the depreciation of American currency are assigned as a reason for the increase. The passage from Europe hither will remain as heretofore.

SALE OF PRIZE COTTON.—Five hundred and sixty-seven bales of Cotton were sold in Brooklyn yesterday, by SIMEON DRAPER, per order of the United States Marshal, being a portion of the cargoes of the prize schooners *Lizzie Weston, Clifton* and *Napoleon.* It brought from 44½ to 50½ cents per pound. Nearly 1,000 barrels of rosin were also sold, at $11 and $11 50 per barrel.

MEETING OF RECRUITING OFFICERS.—A meeting of the recruiting officers in this City will be held at the Astor House, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to adopt measures for facilitating enlistments, and to agree upon the proper representations to be made to the Government in connection with the matter.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Excise Commissioners hold their last session on Monday next, and all liquor dealers failing to get out their licenses previous to that date, will be vigorously prosecuted according to law.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DR. REA VS. THE KINGS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This Society, as we have before recorded, was thrown into a spasm a few weeks ago at the narrow escape they had from admitting as a member a gentleman whose complexion is of the contraband standard—one-fourth black. His application was referred to the censors, and they reported him duly qualified, and the Society was about to vote to admit him, when a gentleman having no respect for the nerves of those present and with scalpel in hand, laid bare the shade of the candidate's skin. The balloting was at once suspended and the "subject" laid upon the table as one of a too intricate nature to be manipulated upon without consultation and deliberation. At the next regular meeting, the case of Dr. REA was again called up and discussed, with closed doors, in all its various bearings, scientific and artistic, and was again referred to a Committee—this time of three—one of whom had favored the motion to admit the candidate, one who was equally opposed under all circumstances, and one who was upon the fence—open to conviction. The Committee, on Thursday evening last, reported unanimously in favor of admitting the applicant to all the honors of the Society. Upon investigation they not only found that he was a skillful physician with a large practice, but that he was also a scientific man, and would be a great acquisition to the Society. But the Society "didn't see it," and rejected Dr. REA—only three members voting for his admission. The King's County Medical Society has relapsed into its wonted quiet, and it is to be hoped the members' nerves may not be disturbed again, or until Dr. REA makes a legal demand to be admitted into their Society.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy seven years old, while attempting to gather a bunch of sea-weed at the foot of Fulton-street yesterday afternoon, fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was recovered and taken to his mother, at No. 5 James-street. But a short half hour before, she had assented to his request for permission to go into the street and play. When his lifeless body was brought home, she was almost frantic with grief. Coroner HEGEMAN held an inquest.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—ALLEN CROWELL, a boy who was injured on the 7th of July, in front of Public School No. 7, on York-street, by a pile of boards falling upon him, died yesterday at his parents' residence, No. 220 Water-street. Deceased was nearly 9 years old. The boards had been used for a platform in Public School No. 7 on the 4th of July, and had been loosely piled upon the sidewalk for a cartman to take away, when deceased climbing upon them, fell over and was fatally injured.

COL. SILL PROMOTED.—Col. J. W. SILL, (not LILL,) of Ohio, recently promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, resigned his position as Professor of Mathematics in the Polytechnic Institute of this city, at the breaking out of the war, to take command of an Ohio regiment. He is an educated and accomplished officer, and a gentleman whose private character is without a blemish.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—One hundred and twenty of the sick and wounded soldiers which arrived in the *Daniel Webster* were transferred to the City Hospital, where everything was in readiness for them.

"WHAT REGIMENT DO YOU BELONG TO?" is the first question all patriotic young ladies now ask their male visitors.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT WEST HOBOKEN.—In consequence of the absence of some of the jurors, and in order to procure additional witnesses, the investigation in this case before Coroner [illegible], of Hoboken, has been adjourned until Tuesday next.

SUICIDE.—About 1 o'clock on Friday morning, an unknown man, apparently about 45 years of age, jumped overboard from one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, and was drowned. He was not seen after striking the water.

BURGLARY.—The coal office of WM. N. HOGAN, corner of South Eighth-street and Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and a small amount of money stolen. Entrance was effected by means of a jimmy.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. W. D. Shipman and a Jury.

District Attorney E. D. Smith moved on the case of Ferdinand Damarchi, indicted for the murder of Frank Vincent, on board the ship *Blondel*, on the 7th of July, 1861. At the time of the alleged murder, the vessel was bound from Sunderland, England, to Singapore, East Indies. The prisoner is a native of Trieste, and is 24 years of age. The deceased was a Frenchman. He had an altercation with the prisoner which resulted in a fight, and the latter stabbed him with a knife. He threw up his arms, exclaiming, "I am killed," and died shortly afterward. The deed was committed while the vessel was in the Mediterranean Sea. The quarrel originally arose as to the relative merits of the prisoner, and deceased as singers, and deceased struck the first blow.

The defence is, that the act was committed under the impulse of the moment, and without malice aforethought, and in self-defence.

A jury was impanneled, and Mr. Smith opened the case for the prosecution and examined witnesses for the Government.

The trial occupied the entire day. About four o'clock the Jury, after an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder, with a recommendation of mercy. To-day, the Jury being in their seats, Judge SHIPMAN remarked:

GENTLEMEN: The Court has noticed your verdict, and the recommendation to mercy, and at a proper time will be ready to second any effort which may be made to procure a commutation of the punishment to be inflicted.

The Court cannot allow the occasion to pass without saying to the Jury that the verdict was in the highest degree creditable to their firmness and their intelligence.

The prisoner was guilty of murder, but the evidence was of such a class that an unprofessional mind might well doubt whether a verdict of manslaughter would not meet the requirement of the case. Looked at in the eye of the law, however, it was very clear that the crime of murder had been committed, and the Court considers it a matter of congratulation that the public is able to secure the services of a Jury of sufficient firmness and intelligence to render a verdict of guilty of murder in such a case. In making these remarks no censure upon any Juryman who may have hesitated in rendering the verdict is to be implied. It is only intended to say that the verdict rendered was the just verdict to be rendered upon the evidence, and to commend the firmness of the Jury in making it.

E. D. Smith for Government; E. James for defendant.

Decisions Under the Two-third Act—Tenancy—How Treated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Manhattan Oil Company vs. Alfred Thorn.—This was a motion to set aside an execution against the property of the defendant, who had been discharged under the Two-third act.

Judgment was rendered in the case against the defendant, in April, 1861, for $1,[illegible] of damages and costs. In September of that year the defendant obtained his discharge as an insolvent in the Kings County Court, the discharge reciting that he was a resident of Kings County, although the petition presented to the Court stated that the defendant was an inhabitant of the County of New-York. This recital of the petition had been corrected, however, as a clerical error, upon the affidavit of a third party that the defendant was a resident and inhabitant of Kings County at the time of the application.

In June last, the plaintiffs issued an execution on their judgment, and the Sheriff levied, upon about $2,500 worth of defendant's property. This motion was thereupon made, on the ground that the defendant had been discharged, as stated; counsel for the motion contending that the discharge, reciting that the defendant was a resident of the county of Kings, was conclusive evidence of that fact. That the Court would not try the validity of the discharge on affidavits, but would compel the plaintiffs to bring a new action in which the validity of the discharge could be properly tested. Counsel also contended, incidentally, that the practice of the Superior Court and the Common Pleas, to order a reference to determine the validity of an insolvent's discharge, was unprecedented and could not be followed in this Court without overruling the decision in Busher vs. Shearman, (22 Barb. 315.) Opposing counsel contended that the defendant was excluded by the statement in his petition for discharge that he was an inhabitant of the County of New-York; that the plaintiffs had now acquired security for their claim, and that the defendant should not be allowed to delay plaintiffs without giving security for the judgment. It was also urged that a reference should be ordered to dispose of the question, in accordance with decisions in the Superior Court.

The motion to set aside the execution was granted.

Vandernoe Brothers and J. Francis Walton, for motion; Edwards & Odell, opposed.

Proceedings in Arrest—Volunteer in Limbo.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Coggswell vs. Kline.—This was a *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the defendant, who is a soldier. It was urged that there was no valid reason for his arrest and imprisonment. The following are the facts in the case, as appeared from the papers and argument. The defendant was arrested in June, 1861, on an allegation of fraud. He then gave bail, to which exceptions were taken, but the bail did not justify. A judgment was subsequently obtained for $221 61 against the defendant, and execution was issued against his property, and returned *nulla bona.* Afterwards, execution was issued against his person, and returned "not found." But having been in this City some six weeks ago, he was arrested and thrown into prison. It was held that where the execution against the person was returned "not found," and no action had been commenced against the Sheriff for neglect to rearrest the party, there could be no doubt as to the right of the prisoner to be discharged. The District Attorney contended that such was not the case; and that the party in interest, (Coggswell, who lives in Connecticut,) or his attorney, ought to have the usual time, eight days' notice, and that he, as counsel for Sheriff, could not safely enter into the merits of the case without the usual notice to the other side, or a waiver of notice by them.

The Court remanded the prisoner, who is now a Union volunteer, to the custody of his counsel, until to-day at 10 o'clock.

George F. Havens for prisoner; A. O. Hall for Sheriff.

Serving a Double Term in the State Prison—When Does the Second Term Begin?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of Jesse Allen.—This was another *habeas corpus* to discharge Allen from the State Prison, where, it was alleged, he had spent the term of his imprisonment. It appeared from the record that the prisoner was convicted of grand larceny while an inmate of the Penitentiary, and sentenced to four years and eight months in State Prison after the expiration of his term in the Penitentiary. The counsel for the prisoner argued that in consequence of the indefiniteness of the period of confinement in the Penitentiary, (there being no record to show its duration,) and in consequence of four years and eight months having elapsed since the passing of the sentence, the prisoner was entitled to his discharge. The District Attorney argued that the statute was explicit on that point, and that in like cases the one term of confinement always commenced on the expiration of the other; and, that as the prisoner's four years and eight months would not expire till next September, he was not entitled to his discharge. He cited the case of The People ex rel. Madame Restell *vs.* The Sheriff, where Madam Restell, having been liberated from State Prison on a writ of error, and having been in the custody of the Sheriff for nearly a year, and having been again remanded to prison, was compelled to serve the full term of her imprisonment.

Judgment reserved. Wm. F. Howe for plaintiff; A. O. Hall for the people.

Adjourned for One Week.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Welles.

This Court met yesterday, and adjourned over until Monday next, there being no business ready at the present sitting.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Ehle vs. James, et al.—The motion to open the default granted, and the motion to strike out certain passages from the complaint also granted. No costs to either party.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

O'Toole vs. Keating et al.—Motion granted.

Walker et al. vs. Ball et al.—Motion for reference denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Sharpe vs. Moreland.—Default opened on payment of $20.

Rhodes vs. Hennessy.—Motion granted. See opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 18, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Government credits were much depressed to-day on the Stock Exchange, partly, perhaps, on the rumored changes in the command of the Army in Virginia. The coupon 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 were sold down to 99¼ ⅌ cent, and the coupon 5 ⅌ cents. of 1874 to 85 ⅌ cent. No large sums were pressed on sale, and at the very close in the afternoon these figures were bid without calling out more stock. The Banks State Stocks, the Railway Mortgages, and most of the Railway Shares [illegible] yesterday, through the forenoon, and although lower figures were made at the Second Board in sympathy with Governments, the market soon after recovered, and at 3½ o'clock the following bids were made:

N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	Missouris	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	U. S. 6s 1881	[illegible]
Mich. Cen.	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30 N'ds	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	U. S. Dem'd Cert.	[illegible]
Mich. Guaran'd	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]		

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99½	Bank of N. America	[illegible]
Mechanics'	103½	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Phenix	100	Nassau	[illegible]
Greenwich	140	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Commerce	90	Continental	[illegible]
Pacific	125	Import. & Traders'	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	98	Park	[illegible]

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady to-day, the market, if anything, rather better than yesterday.

[illegible]

The price of Gold, to-day, reached the maximum at the Stock Exchange Board of 120 ⅌ cent., and at the Street 120½ ⅌ cent., from which figures there was quite a sudden decline to 119@118½ ⅌ cent., and subsequently to 118¼ ⅌ cent. The same changes followed in Bills on London, which at one moment stood at 131¼ ⅌ cent., and soon after returned to yesterday's quotation of 130½@131 ⅌ cent. There was no particular reason alleged for the reaction from the highest point, except that the speculators in Gold had pushed the rate something higher than supply and demand would for the moment seem to satisfy. The shipments to-morrow will fall a million below last Saturday. The Continental Exchanges are quoted as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight ⅌ dollar........ [illegible]
Paris—3 days' sight ⅌ dollar........ [illegible]
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ⅌ guilder........ [illegible]
Hamburg—60 days' sight ⅌ marc banco........ [illegible]
Frankfort—60 days' sight ⅌ florin........ [illegible]
Bremen—60 days' sight ⅌ rix dollar........ [illegible]

There is no alteration in the rates for Money. The supply to the Brokers is easy at [illegible] ⅌ cent. per annum. The Importers are paying large sums into the Custom-house for Duties, say an average of nearly $600,000 per day, in United States Notes of the first issue, which bear a premium, to-day, of 103@103¼ ⅌ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending July 17 and since Jan. 1.

[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

[illegible]

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $2,508,865; payments, $1,396,881; balance, this afternoon, $7,611,080.

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS—QUARTERLY REPORT.

	June, 1862.		
Capital	$69,125,000	[illegible]	
Net Profits	8,647,645	[illegible]	
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Due Banks	41,846,806	[illegible]	
Deposits	112,195,094	[illegible]	
Due Others	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	$243,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Loans	$[illegible]	[illegible]	
Stocks	42,569,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	664,227	[illegible]	
Real Estate	6,789,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Due by Banks	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cash Items	40,005,070	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Overdrafts	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	$243,[illegible]	[illegible]	

Banks.	Capital.		
Bank of New-York	$3,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	2,050,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants'	2,776,775	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	3,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix	1,800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton	600,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Exch.	1,235,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
National	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drovers'	800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	600,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manufac's	600,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank State of N. Y.	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Exchange	5,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	422,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's	412,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,000,000	741,000	[illegible]
Hanover	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan	4,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens'	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas	750,000	130,748	[illegible]
Shoe and Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Com'wealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. and Traders'	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park	2,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechs. Bkg. Asso.	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers'	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River	400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River	306,520	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manfs. and Merchs.	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dry Dock	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exchange	150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. County	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of the Stocks held by the Banks of this City, the sum of $10,216,000 was in the Bank Department, on the last annual report, for the security of their circulation.

The New-York Central half-yearly dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., we understand, is to be paid at the usual time—Aug. 20. The United States income tax upon the dividend is to be paid by the Company in gross, so that each stockholder is exempt on this portion of his income.

The East River Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and 5 ⅌ cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after the 21st inst.

The Trustees of the Merchants' Clerks Savings Institution have directed the semi-annual dividend be paid on and after Monday, July 21.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 18.

BY MILLER & KENNELLY.

7 lots south side 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. [illegible]
1 lot adjoining [illegible]
1 lot adjoining [illegible]
7 lots adjoining [illegible]
1 lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 56th-st. [illegible]
1 lot adjoining on 3d-av. [illegible]

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

2 lots south side 54th-st., 300 feet east of 5th-av. [illegible]
House and lot north side 41st-st., 144 feet east of [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—[illegible].

WALLACK'S—THE DEVIL'S [illegible]—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible]—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—OUR GEM—THE [illegible] BOY. EVENING—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—[illegible].

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible].

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY, No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway.—"CINDERELLA," AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The important announcement is made that Gen. Halleck is now on his way to Washington, to take position as General Commanding the Armies of the United States, to be located at Washington.

The news from Gen. Pope's command this morning is highly important. On Thursday a portion of his army entered the town of Gordonsville unopposed, and destroyed all the railroad paraphernalia at that point, which is at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central Railroad. The importance of this capture will be appreciated when it is stated that three-fourths of the troops, munitions and supplies of every description intended for the rebel army at Richmond have heretofore of necessity passed through Gordonsville by rail. The rebels are thus very seriously crippled in their resources. Previous to this important movement, reports were current in our camps at Warrenton that Stonewall Jackson was at Staunton, preparing for another raid up the Valley of the Shenandoah. If so, finding his communications with Richmond cut off he will hardly advance northward, as such a movement would necessarily result disastrously to him.

A series of orders has been issued by Gen. Pope which will tend to explain the principles upon which he proposes to conduct his campaign. General Order No. 5 directs that, as far as practicable, the troops of his command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on—supplies being taken by the officers to whose department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended, and proper vouchers being given to the owners, payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient evidence being given that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers. General Order No. 6 directs that hereafter all movements of cavalry shall be made without supply or baggage trains, unless so stated specially in the order for the movement. Two days cooked rations will be carried on the persons of the men, and all neighborhoods will be laid under contribution in the manner specified in the preceding order. General Order No. 7 is directed specially to the people of the Shenandoah Valley and other regions where the army may operate. It warns them against meddling with the railroad or telegraph lines, or guerrilla depredations, or the murder of straggling soldiers, or any other lawless proceedings, and enumerates the punishments which they may expect, the fear of which will probably be sufficient to prevent a repetition of the numerous outrages which have heretofore been submitted to.

Cynthiana, Ky., only sixty-six miles from Cincinnati, is reported to have been captured by the guerrillas under Morgan, after a half hour's fight. The citizens of Newport and Covington are rapidly organizing, in anticipation of a visit from Morgan, who is reported to have only about 2,500 men.

The rebel marauders who recently captured Murfreesboro, Tenn., and made a threatening demonstration toward Nashville, have, as we learn by a telegram from the latter place, retired in the direction of Chattanooga. Whether they will reach there in safety depends, probably, upon the movements of Gen. Buell, who is supposed to be prospecting in that region.

Our forces south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi are distributed substantially as follows: Buell's army—the army of the Ohio—is east of Corinth, guarding the Memphis and Charleston road as far as the neighborhood of Chattanooga. The army of the Mississippi—Pope's old command—is on the Mobile and Ohio road, stretching south as far as Brownsville. The army of the Tennessee (Grant's) is on the Memphis and Charleston road east of Corinth, and that part of the Mobile and Ohio which is in Tennessee. It will be thus seen that the great force lately under command of Halleck is broken up into squads and scattered over a line more than 300 miles in extent. It is probable that events now transpiring will cause its constituent parts to be again aggregated for offensive operations.

A gentleman who left Corinth on Monday, 14th inst., and arrived in St. Louis on Monday, states that the guerrillas are in large force near Corinth and vicinity, and that they are busily engaged in destroying all the cotton they can find. Only a few days ago they burned one hundred bales belonging to a gentleman from New-York, and thirty-seven bales, the property of a gentleman of St. Louis. This cotton has been bought and paid for in gold, and was *en route* on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, and was fired during the trip. The burning was effected by one of the guerrillas, who, dressed as a citizen, was on the train, and at a favorable moment ignited the cotton, which was entirely destroyed, with the cars on which it was stored. It is said that many of the planters, after they have sold and received the money for their cotton, assist the armed guerrillas in destroying it.

Richmond papers, of July 11, have dispatches contradicting the reported capture of Baton Rouge, La., which our readers will remember we discredited at the time it was first published.

Letters from Vicksburgh, dated July 10, give rumors that Com. Porter's mortar fleet is to leave for New-Orleans forthwith. The steamers, it is said, with the exception of the flagship *Octorara*, which has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, will tow the schooners down the river, and then return to await the progress of events at Vicksburgh. The scene of Commodore Porter's operations is probably to be transferred to Mobile.

The St. Louis *Evening News* charges that the rebels in the Northern part of that State have received encouragement and substantial aid from sympathizers in Iowa. It says: "This trade between Chicago and North Missouri seems to have been entirely overlooked by the Provost-Marshal General. That place, together with other large towns in Illinois and Iowa, needs his attention scarcely less than St. Louis. It is a matter well known, and even a subject of complaint among [illegible] merchants in this city, that while a Missouri merchant is prohibited from shipping powder and lead from St. Louis, he can go to Chicago or Quincy, purchase those articles in any quantity, and have them shipped to Missouri without the slightest restriction. This growing sympathy and communication between the rebels of Northern Missouri and malcontents in Iowa and Illinois, deserves the most serious attention. If not arrested at once, it will assume grave proportions and add troublesome complications to this already sufficiently complicated struggle."

Capt. Humphrey, of the bark *Sumter*, which arrived at Boston on Thursday from Valparaiso, makes the following report: "July 12, lat. 36° 40' N., long. 64° W., spoke British bark *Ella*, 36 hours from Bermuda, who reported having been boarded by the officers of the privateer *Sumter*, on the day previous, in lat. 40°, long. 63°." The *Sumter*, it will be recollected, was at last accounts at Gibraltar, and this report of her appearance in the western waters of the Atlantic is at least extremely doubtful.

A very large and influential meeting of citizens of Newark, N. J., was held last evening in the park of that city, to aid the work of recruiting. Hon. Nathaniel C. Ball presided, and addresses were made by Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Rev. Mr. Poor, Cortlandt Parker, A. Q. Keasbey and others. The utmost patriotism was manifested, large contributions were made, and every assurance given that Newark would supply her quota of the new call for troops to defend the old flag.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *City of Washington* we receive advices from Europe four days later than by the *Persia*. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for two days amounted to 27,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ½d. Breadstuffs were quiet, at a slight decline, and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92¾@93. The political news by this arrival is comparatively unimportant. Earl Russell had announced in the British House of Lords that France had declined to enter into a treaty regarding the Slave-trade, similar to the one recently negotiated with the United States. He expressed the belief, however, that she would offer no objection to the exercise of its provisions. Rumors were still current that France would retrace her steps in Mexico. The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that proceedings against her will terminate only when the glory of the French arms is vindicated and money matters settled. Deputations of cotton manufacturers from Rouen and Lille had visited the Emperor to represent their difficulties. Rumors of French intervention in American affairs are again rife. Russian papers are said to assert that France has invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation. The London papers continue their daily diatribes on affairs on this side of the Atlantic, but any offer of mediation is discountenanced.

The machinery of the new iron-clad steamer *New Ironsides* is now completed. At a trial of the engines, though but ten pounds of steam were raised, forty-three revolutions per minute were made—about one half of what is expected to be made when the final trial trip takes place, which will give the steamer a speed of about ten miles an hour.

The prize schooner *Winter Shrub*, which was captured off the coast of North Carolina, by the gunboats *Hunchback* and *Whitehead*, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday night, in charge of a prize-master. She is about seventy-five tons burden, and is loaded with fish.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners arrived at Philadelphia, on Thursday, from Baltimore, en route to Fort Delaware.

Some of the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Morton, Indiana, attempted to take advantage of a thunderstorm a few evenings since to make their escape. About twenty-five of them raised the fence posts in the northeast corner of the camp, near the road, by means of levers under the fence boards, and then rushed violently, in a body, against the fence, causing two or three panels to fall to the ground. Through the door thus made they stampeded and took to their heels. The guard was instantly alarmed and the long roll beat. Nearly every man in camp that could be spared from duty joined in the pursuit. Col. Rose, the Commandant of the post, ordered a portion of the troops to take to the left of the turnpike, and another to the right of the road. A force was placed in the centre, and in this way the prisoners were almost surrounded. The result was that thirteen of the twenty-five were retaken, of whom two were wounded. The others escaped, but it is thought that they will be recaptured. The names of the wounded are James A. Cash, Sergeant of Company E, Twenty-sixth Tennessee, who received a severe buckshot wound in the leg, and David M. Bagley, of Company K, Second Kentucky. Bagley's wound was from a Minié ball, producing a fracture of the thigh bone of a serious nature.

The Secessionists of Rush County, Ind., to the number of forty or fifty, attempted to celebrate the Fourth of July in Washington township, and assembled for the purpose in a school-house. The Declaration of Independence was read by a certain Dr. Hall, who added some comments of his own, in which he compared the condition of the rebel States of the South with that of the revolted colonies during the Revolution. He thought the cases precisely parallel, and our "Southern brethren" entitled to the active sympathy of all true "Democrats." The Doctor was followed by a young man named Benson, as orator of the day. Benson hoped to see the day when he could vote in Indiana for Jeff. Davis for President; thought the Southern rebels deserved not only sympathy but assistance from Northern Democrats. A number of Union men, who had heard of the proceedings, here interfered, one, named Steele, knocking the orator down. Several of the rebels were severely punished, and the conclave was broken up.

Gen. Taylor, commanding the First New-Jersey Brigade with the Army of the Potomac, recently assigned those of the Fourth Regiment who escaped capture in the late battle before Richmond, to the various companies of the Third, whereupon they refused to become members as desired, and Gen. Taylor put them under arrest, and compelled them to do the menial service of the camp. Considerable excitement exists in the Brigade in consequence of the difficulty.

It has been held by Judge Ogden, of New-Jersey, that the Judge of a State Court has no right to interfere for the release of a prisoner charged with desertion from his regiment, who has been arrested by a United States officer, whether military or civil.

The price of Gold took a further rise to 119¼@119½ ₩ cent. yesterday, but fell back to 118¾ ₩ cent., as against 118⅝ on Thursday afternoon. The rate of Exchange, after rising to 131¼, fell back to 130½ ₩ cent. On the Stock Exchange Government Securities were depressed. The Railways closed firm.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were light, while sales were heavy and shipments fair. Prices were generally higher. Cotton advanced materially, and was in good request. Provisions and Groceries were pretty freely purchased, as were also Honey, Iron, Lead, Tin, Calcutta Linseed, Spices, Whisky and the principal kinds of Oils. An active business was reported in Tallow and Tobacco. The Freight market exhibited more buoyancy.

VENALITY IN PUBLIC OFFICE.—Nothing more disgraceful has been exposed during this war than the open and shameless venality of Senator Simmons. He acknowledged that he sold his official influence to procure a gun contract from the War Department, for the sum of $50,000,—that part of it had been paid, while he expected payment of the residue, and that he was not aware that there was anything wrong in the transaction! This is worthy of a New-York Alderman in the worst days of our Common Council. Nothing worse was ever charged against the members of that body, whose very name was at one time a synonym for official corruption and venality, than this.

It is fair to be inferred from Mr. Simmons' declaration, that he has used his official position in this way ever since he has held it. Indeed, he has probably regarded the post of United States Senator as desirable mainly on account of the opportunity it afforded for making money. His vote has undoubtedly been in the market, as well as his official influence. It is quite notorious that he advocated the Morrill Tariff because of his pecuniary interest in some of its provisions, and the reckless disregard of the public interest with which he rushed into private speculation when Port Royal was first occupied by our troops, is also generally known. Mr. Simmons seems, indeed, to have been little more in office than a jobber and speculator at the public expense.

The apparent indifference of the Senate to his conduct is no less discreditable to that body. Because it was not in violation of any specific law, the Senate seems to have thought it undeserving of censure. We have watched with some curiosity, also, the comments of a certain class of newspapers on this specific instance of venality. The *Tribune*, for example, has devoted a good deal of its attention to denunciations of a well-known politician of this State, although he is a private citizen and holds no official position whatever, on the assumption that he has received payment for aid in procuring contracts. In regard to Senator Simmons, however, we do not observe in the *Tribune* any special indignation, though his case is the most flagrant instance of official venality within our knowledge. What is the reason of this remarkable difference?

The New General-in-Chief.

A very current rumor, to the effect that Gen. Halleck had been appointed to the chief command of the army, takes shape and consistency in dispatches received yesterday afternoon. It is known that Gen. Halleck has laid down the subordinate function of Commander in the Department of the Mississippi. The order communicating the fact to his troops was issued on Wednesday last, the probable date of his departure for Washington, where his arrival cannot be expected for a day or two. If we may trust the statements now received, the successful Western Commander will assume, as soon as he reaches the Capital, the position so long filled by Gen. Scott, and which has been vacant since Gen. McClellan led the army of the Potomac to the field, namely, that of General-in-Chief.

In thus summoning Gen. Halleck to preside in the military council of the Government, President Lincoln has succeeded in solving a difficulty which has doubtless caused him the most serious perplexity. Popular clamor has been divided between denunciations of Secretary Stanton and denunciations of Gen. McClellan. The dismissal of both has been in turn demanded by different factions. And while on the one hand the friends of McClellan ascribe to Mr. Stanton's inefficiency the failures on the Peninsula; the supporters of the Secretary affirm that McClellan had all the force he demanded. The President, unmoved by the tumults of these factions, has distinctly announced his intention to retain both McClellan and Stanton. The latter he clears of all responsibility for the errors of military administration which have brought the army on the James to its present enfeebled condition; while he frankly admits that the conduct of the war requires the introduction of greater skill, energy and experience into the control of affairs at Washington. The presence of Gen. Halleck, then, in the principal charge of the entire army, responsible for its disposition and success, and experimentally acquainted with all the needs of troops in the field, will give the public assurance on the one hand that the army will not have to complain hereafter of imperfect support from the Government, and on the other, that if McClellan fall into blunders of strategy or conduct, the blame will be shared by a commander of equal rank and qualifications.

There has been a strong disposition in several quarters where opinions of military fitness are measured by partisan tape, to criticise Gen. Halleck's military career in the Southwest. There is, fortunately, no popular tendency of this description. The Army of the Mississippi has certainly achieved magnificent advantages, and in nothing so well served the country as in furnishing victory after victory at a time when delay and disaster at the East would else have plunged the people in gloom and desperation, and in all likelihood have secured the intervention of France and England. The Commander, whose plans and combinations restored Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee to the Union; who pushed the National arms into the Gulf States, and secured possession of all the great rivers and routes of internal communication through the heart of the rebel territory, may safely be judged by his fruits. Gen. Halleck comes to Washington with the prestige of unmistakeable success. He comes not to supersede Gen. McClellan, or to repair any deficiencies in that officer's skill or activity, but to restore confidence to the country, lend knowledge and system to the supreme control of the army, and impulse to every department of the service.

A NOBLE DEED.—In these days, when Senators grow rich upon public calamity, and high officials make money out of the country's ruin, it is pleasant to have our faith in human nature and in the Republic fortified by such acts as that of Mr. Aspinwall, of this City. Having transacted some business in guns for the Government, out of which a profit of over twenty-five thousand dollars accrued to him, he returns the money to the Government "in accordance with a determination not to receive any pecuniary benefit for services rendered." This noble, munificent and patriotic action has called out an order from the War Department, in which Mr. Aspinwall is warmly thanked; and Secretary Stanton finds also in the deed, "assurance that a Government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to their private gain must overcome its enemies." The public will unite with Secretary Stanton in his praises of the patriotic spirit which induced this action, and the name of the distinguished merchant will stand in illustrious contrast with those of the cormorants who smell so foully in the nostrils of the nation. It would be well if this noble act might shame into repentance some of these men; and if in this hour, when the nation is pouring out its life blood for their benefit, they should be induced, at least, not to plunder the pockets of the people. The merchants of New-York in general have acted with splendid patriotism and self-denial during the war, but of them all there is none worthier of the country's applause than Wm. H. Aspinwall.

Senator Chandler's Speech—Doubtful Aid to the Government.

From the Tribune's Washington Dispatches.

"Senator Chandler was authorized to use in his speech yesterday, the testimony taken before the Conduct of the War Committee, by a vote of that Committee at a regular meeting. *Four members being a majority of the whole number, were present, and unanimously granted him permission. Had the official correspondence asked for been furnished, there would have been no need of resorting to the records of the Committee.*"

Probably the four members who gave this permission, and Senator Chandler who availed himself of it, supposed they were serving the country. We should be very sorry to suspect either of a design to aid the rebellion. Yet we do not very well see how they could have done so more effectually than by giving to the world, just at this critical moment, their elaborate demonstration of the imbecility, ignorance and even willful treachery which according to them pervades every Department of the Government. If anything can encourage the rebels to persevere in their contest, it will be to learn from such high authority, that Gen. McClellan is either treacherous or incompetent to command, that nearly all his subordinate officers are equally unfit for their places, and that the President himself is only betraying and ruining the cause he is seeking to serve.

What, on the other hand, is the natural effect of such diatribes upon our own people? They will inevitably depress the spirits of our soldiers, weaken the confidence of all engaged in the Government service, and excite general discontent and disgust among the public at large. If Mr. Chandler had intended to check enlistments, he could have done nothing better calculated to effect that object. Does he expect men to volunteer when he tells them that the Generals under whom they are expecting to serve, will only leave them to die by disease or lead them to useless and inglorious slaughter? Even if everything he says were literally true, he ought to know that the only effect of saying it *now* will be to injure the public service. He must know that the paramount necessity of the country at the present moment *is to reinforce the Army of the Potomac*. Everything else must give way to that. If this can be done promptly and in adequate force, we may yet rout the rebel army, and seize the rebel capital. This is the way, and the only way, to redeem past errors and past misfortunes. If everything has been as badly managed as Mr. Chandler represents, this is the only way to remedy it. In war, as in everything else, the only cure for a failure is a fresh attempt and a new success.

Mr. Chandler may say that duty to the country demands that all these errors and mistakes should be made known. That depends upon circumstances. If making them known will do any good, then it does; otherwise not. The country will not thank Mr. Chandler for simply proclaiming its disgrace, or predicting its ruin. If he has any new plans to offer for its salvation, they may be worth considering. But mere denunciations will accomplish nothing.

But every one at all familiar with the truth of the case knows that Mr. Chandler's elaborate array of figures and facts against the Administration is utterly deceptive. He has put everything in the worst possible light for the Government,—concealing facts essential to a just judgment and putting the worst construction on everything which he does not understand. He charges McClellan with having selected the Chickahominy Swamp for his camp, and thus exposed his troops needlessly to disease. He ought to know that McClellan was compelled to make the York River his base of operations, because the James was blockaded,—that possession of the railroad was indispensable to his securing supplies, and that in order to hold the road he must encamp upon it, even if it did lead through a swamp. He seeks to give the impression that McClellan had 158,000 effective men for an advance upon Richmond:—if he had looked at the records of the War Department, or inquired of the President, he could have learned that he had not 100,000. He blames him for not having pushed forward more rapidly,—but he must see that he could only have done so with the certainty of being defeated.

What right these four members of the Select Committee had to put their records at Mr. Chandler's service, to aid him in assailing the Administration, we are not aware. The House had not sanctioned the publication of the evidence taken by the Committee, nor had the Committee itself done so. The whole subject belonged properly to the Executive Department of the Government, and should have been left to its jurisdiction. The President had not deemed it compatible with the public interest to publish the official correspondence on this subject; and certainly a bare majority of a Committee had no right to thwart the President's purpose by giving to the public a garbled version of the facts compiled for the very purpose of weakening the confidence of the public in the Executive.

One thing is very clear: whatever may have been the errors of the past the one thing needful now is such a reinforcement to the army of the Potomac as will enable it to take Richmond. There is no time to settle past disputes, to wrangle over past blunders, or to settle the responsibility for past mistakes. There is no time to change leaders, to depose Generals, or to organize new campaigns. *We want more troops, and must have them instantly*, and no man is a wise or judicious friend of the country who, by weakening public confidence or sowing public distrust, lays a straw in the way of getting them.

AN AMENDE.—Through inadvertence a paragraph referring to a City cotemporary as "a semi-secession paper, which is principally notorious for having one of its proprietors concerned in swindling the Government," was permitted to appear in the TIMES of yesterday. It is needless to say neither of the imputations contained in these phrases applies to the *World* newspaper. While erratic and possibly disservicable to the cause of the Union in its peculiar editorial policy, there can be no doubt of the sterling and devoted patriotism of the journal; and while Mr. Alexander Cummings, formerly connected with it, was certainly shown to have exhibited less than his ordinary shrewdness in conducting a portion of the public business placed in his hands, there has been no testimony adduced to raise against him a presumption of dishonesty or "swindling." We make this correction frankly and cheerfully, simply as a tribute to journalistic fairness.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES.—The appeal of the President to the members of Congress from the Border Slave States, on the subject of the gradual abolishment of Slavery in these States, made at the meeting of those members called by the President on last Saturday, together with the response of the members, will be found in this morning's issue. Mr. Lincoln's remarks, like everything that emanates from him, are clear, direct and earnest. He urges the adoption of his line of policy with great cogency, shows its benefits to the Border States, its necessity to the nation, its bearings upon the rebel States, and the effect it would have in bringing the war to a termination. In these characteristic and eloquent words he closes:

"Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of Government is saved to the world, its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured, and rendered inconceivably grand. To you more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever."

The reply of the majority of the members is in a spirit of patriotism akin to that of the President, though they differ with him as to the correctness of some of his inferences and conclusions, and as to the desirability and feasibility of the emancipation policy, at present. But for the sake of the Union, they are willing to sacrifice all, if it be necessary. They assure him that they "are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yea, any sacrifice to save the country." They solemnly affirm that they "will never consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy;" and though they differ with him in opinion as to the special line of action he proposes, yet, if Congress will perform its duty, they will urge their States and people to take the proposition into careful consideration. The signatures to the reply embrace the names of the leading members of both Houses from the Border States, including Crittenden, Davis and Wickliffe, of Kentucky; Wilson, Carlile, Phelps, Thomas and others from the other States. The response of the minority, which we gave yesterday, is not more patriotic, though it is nearer in accord with the President's views; and the signers of this also say that "there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the Government and institutions (free) of our fathers," and promise to ask their people to consider the President's proposal. The special reply of Mr. Maynard, though very non-committal, is satisfactory in tone; and if the Unionists of Tennessee are ready to argue the question in the same conciliatory spirit, we may look for happy results.

Altogether, these documents furnish a cheering exhibition of the change of feeling in the Border States, and the patriotic and National grounds which their people now occupy; and give a happy augury for the removal of that which is the cause of all our woes.

AN EVIL DEMANDING CORRECTION.—The *Tribune* publishes the following from a printed circular handed to its correspondent by a member of Gen. McClellan's Staff:

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., July 10, 1862.

The shameful desertion of officers and men from the ranks of their regiments, which has been going on since the battle of Williamsburgh, and which has more than decimated the army within the last fortnight, should receive notice at the hands of the Press. The Press can do no better service to the military interests of the nation, than to persevere in attacking men absent under pretence of sickness. *Robust or slightly wounded officers and men are parading the streets of cities, or loitering at home, who are absent without leave, and who are needed here.* Make it detestable for any man able to do duty to be away from the army. Hold him up to the public view. Let him be shamed to his duty.

In the recent battles and movements, hordes of stragglers rushed to the hospital-boats and escaped from the army, while thousands, who could not get on the boats, were only compelled to return to the ranks of their regiments by provost guards and by hunger. *Make a residence at home disgraceful to these deserters. The local police should arrest every man improperly absent from his regiment.*

The writer of this cannot give his name—the communication is anonymous—but the Press can ascertain how far what is here said is true, by *looking around and seeing the numbers of returned officers and soldiers who are in every street in every city, in every lane in every village of the North.* If every officer and soldier fit for duty would emerge from his hiding-place and come to his regiment, the army would be much strengthened, and the cause for which we struggle materially served.

This is perfectly just and true: and it is not at all surprising that the Commanding General should have appealed to the Press and to the public at large for the only effectual remedy that can be applied. Very many of these officers and men come home for the purpose mainly of making heroes of themselves, and reaping the harvest of notoriety and of applause which was their main motive for enlisting. They can be seen in the bar-rooms, billiard saloons, and all other places of public resort—rehearsing to eager listeners the wonderful exploits they have performed on the field of battle.

Nor is this all. Many of them spend a large portion of their time in denouncing the Generals, in criticising the operations of the army, in abusing the Government, and in exciting general distrust and want of confidence among the public. Some of the returned officers, who have been making speeches at public meetings, have done more harm in this way than their appeals to the patriotism of the country can do good. We could name several who are making diligent use of their "sick furloughs" to abuse Gen. McClellan, censure everything that is done in the army, exaggerate the hardships and sufferings of the troops, and play into the hands of reckless politicians, whose main object seems to be to embarrass the action of the Government in its struggle with the rebels.

The police and the public at large can do the country an essential service by branding these men as they deserve. They are doing infinite mischief every way. Besides being deserters themselves to all intents and purposes, they do much to discourage enlistments and retard the operations of the army. They should be made to feel that the public appreciates their misconduct.

POPE'S ADVANCE.—It would seem that Gen. Pope is determined to justify the terms of the high-sounding address to his army, which he issued the other day. It is announced this morning that the advance of his command has entered the town of Gordonsville, at the junction of the Orange and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad, seventy-six miles from Richmond, and one of the most important points in Eastern Virginia. Over the latter road, as the telegraph tells us, the Richmond rebels obtain three-fourths of their supplies; but not only this, it is also the great route which Stonewall Jackson and other marauding rebels take in their incursions into the Shenandoah Valley, and in their rush back to the rebel capital again. The holding of Gordonsville also secures Washington from the dangers which perpetually beset that unhappy town. If again it be true that Jackson is now on the North side of the Blue Ridge, he will find it hard work to get back to Richmond, even should our troops do no more than they have already done in destroying the road. Gordonsville is a point the importance of which has long been seen by every one; and if Pope did not contemn and laugh at bases of operations, it would be a real fine base from which to operate upon Richmond. This renewal of active operations against the rebels will greatly cheer and gratify the public; and we hope that the new General-in-Chief of the army will not find it necessary to put a stop to it, for the public are greatly in need of cheer at present.

Gen. Pope has issued a series of orders to his army, and an address to the inhabitants of his Department, which have the true ring of war in them. He provides that his army shall forage upon the enemy's country, that his troops shall not burden themselves too heavily with supplies, and that marauding rebels shall be summarily dealt with. They are well worthy the perusal of rose-water officers.

PENSIONS, NOT TAX-OFFICES, FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—It has been suggested by a few persons whose judgment is not as good as their intentions, that our wounded soldiers should receive the appointments under the Internal Tax bill. If this plan were not obviously inadmissible from its costliness, and from the laborious and exhausting nature of duties to which it would be cruel to appoint invalids, and useless to promote any but men of good energy, special aptitude and active ability, there would be still the objection that by this means a very few men would be temporarily provided for at great expense, while the majority would be passed by, though equal to the rest in merit, in bravery and in rightful claim to consideration.

In this momentous crisis of our history as a nation, the new tax-officers, we trust, will be chosen solely for their fitness, without undue regard to prior services, political bias or any irrelevant considerations whatever. As for those of our fellow-citizens who have fought for their country with honor, and received wounds which unfit them for service in the field or activity in industrial life, they are already provided for by law. Pensions, which are both ample and permanent, are allotted to them as well as to the widows and children of our fallen heroes. Every maimed soldier of the Republic who has poured forth his blood on the altar of patriotism, has earned and will receive, as the reward of his valor and self-sacrifice, the best provision which a wealthy, powerful and grateful nation can bestow.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT.

Gen. Halleck Placed at the Head of Military Affairs.

HIS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Farewell Address to the Army of the Southwest.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 18.

The *Inquirer* says that Gen. Halleck is on his way to Washington, to take his position as General Commanding the Armies of the United States.

Gen. Halleck is to remain in Washington.

Gens. McClellan and Pope are to continue in their present commands.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

Gen. Halleck is reported to have started on his way here. It is understood that he will be placed really at the head of military affairs, but whether or not he will be nominally at the head of the army is not yet known. The question is much discussed.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

CORINTH, Wednesday, July 16.

Gen. Halleck has just issued a special field order, saying that in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the Army of the Southwest, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, behavior and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited, and to express to the commanders of army corps and their subordinates his warmest thanks for their cordial coöperation. He says the soldiers have nobly done their duty, and accomplished much toward crushing this wicked rebellion; and that if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is believed they will soon bring the war to a close.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Information to Thursday Night—The Health of the Army Improved, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18.

Information up to last night has been received from Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

The health of the troops has much improved, and no difficulty exists in receiving subsistence supplies.

No military movements of consequence are mentioned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 17.

Several gunboats have come down the James River to convey troops, which are at this place, to [illegible]. All is quiet on the river, and there is no news from the enemy.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

Rumored Intention of France to Withdraw from Mexico.

[illegible] and Russia Expected to Offer Mediation in America.

Further Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Declining—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 1-8 a 92 1-4.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 18, 1862.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool [illegible], via Queenstown on the 10th inst., [illegible] off this point at 1 o'clock this afternoon. [illegible] by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The dates per the *City of Washington* are four days later than those per the *Persia* at New-York.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th instant.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at [illegible] on the 10th instant.

The steamship *Nova Scotia*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 10th instant.

In the House of Lords, the African Slave-trade bill [illegible] read a second time.

[illegible] expressed fears that unless a treaty was made with France like that with America, the putting [illegible] to the Slave-trade would be ineffectual.

[illegible] said that France had declined to enter into a similar treaty, but he believed that she would [illegible] to the exercise of its provisions.

[illegible] confirmed the statement that Russia had recognized Italy, and said that he believed that Prussia would do the same.

After considerable debate, a resolution against the [illegible] interfering in China was rejected.

It was rumored that the Galway subsidy would be [illegible].

Rumors that France would back out from the Mexican expedition continued.

The *Paris Constitutionnel* says that the glory of the [illegible] once vindicated and money matters settled with Mexico, proceedings against her will terminate.

Gen. Prim had arrived in England.

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor to represent the difficulties they were laboring under. A similar deputation from Lille also waited upon the Emperor.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 68f. 30c. for the Rentes.

The Italian Minister had again strongly repudiated the rumors of Italy's intervention in Mexico.

[illegible] had resigned the presidency of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

The United States Corvette *Tuscarora* had arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst., from Cadiz. The object of her visit was unknown.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that Russian papers revive the rumor that France, in consequence of the [illegible] of England against doing so, has invited Russia to join her in an offer of mediation to America.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* believes that the French Government entertains very [illegible] intentions of interfering to end the civil war in America.

The London *Daily News* gives currency to rumors that Generals Scott, Banks and Pope were about to [illegible] Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet at Washington. It thinks that the accession of Gen. Scott indicates that military operations are to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and to be kept clear from the civilian interference which has hitherto, through jealousy, hampered the movements of Gen. McClellan.

The London *Times* has daily editorials on the position of affairs in America. It says that the dissevered States seem to be fast approaching that point where they must become two reasonable nations or go on to [illegible] and ruin. The offer of our mediation would [illegible] with insult.

The *Times* recurs to the hostility to England, and professes itself wholly at a loss to account for it.

The same journal regards the new tariff in effect prohibitive. The import trade with Europe will be all but annihilated, but the effect will be most severely felt in America. The measure will enlist on the side of the South all the sympathies and interests of the two greatest nations in Europe.

The Parliamentary proceedings were not of much interest. The fortifications were again discussed in the Commons, and there was a debate in which Mr. [illegible] and Lord Palmerston indulged in some rather bitter personalities.

The *City of Washington* has the mails and a full [illegible].

Commercial News by the City of Washington.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for two days amount to [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, with an advance of [illegible] since the sailing of the *Persia*, closing [illegible].

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the [illegible] for Goods and Yarns being upward, with [illegible].

The sales on Wednesday were 6,000 bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is quiet, with a slight decline on all qualities. The usual authorities quote—Flour dull and declined 6d. ℔ bbl.; quoted at 24s.@[illegible]. Wheat quiet at a decline of 1d.@2d. ℔ cental; [illegible] 9s. 6d.@11s.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@[illegible]; White Western, 11s. 6d.@12s. Corn easier; [illegible] 27s. 6d.@28s.; White, 32s.@33s.6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull. Beef—no sales. Pork, nominal. Bacon, quiet and steady. Lard quiet. Tallow, steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar, inactive. Coffee, no sales. Rice, steady. Ashes, quiet; Pots and Pearls, 33s.@35s. Rosin advancing; common, 22s.@23s. Spirits Turpentine, buoyant at 120s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar, quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice quiet. Tallow, quiet and steady. Linseed Oil has an upward tendency; quoted at 40s. Spirits Turpentine advancing; quoted at 115s.@118s. Rosin firm; common, 21s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols, for money, 92⅛@92¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 48½ dis.; Erie Railroad 29s.@30s.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[Via Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 10.

The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 3,500 bales, including 1,350 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and unsettled, under the news per *Etna* and *Nova Scotia*, and a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb. for Surats; other descriptions, however, were quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is very dull.

LONDON, Thursday, July 10.

Consols closed at 92¼ for money. The Bank of England has reduced its minimum rate of discount to [illegible] ℔ cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market has a downward tendency. The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, [illegible] dis.; Erie railroad, 29¾.

Proceedings of the Louisville Common Council.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 17.

A meeting of the Common Council was held this [illegible] passed an ordinance [illegible] Board of School Trustees to [illegible] and Trustees of the Public [illegible]

[illegible] before entering on their duties, to appear before the Mayor, and take oath to support the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, and to be true and loyal citizens thereof.

Suicide of an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Boyle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 17.

EDWARD HUGHES, of Lebanon, Ky., Aid to Gen. BOYLE, and who, in that capacity, greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, shot himself fatally this evening. The cause of the act is unknown.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on the Symptoms of Consumption.

LETTER No VIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I now come to speak of the *symptoms* which indicate that the lungs have become "affected"—that is to say, that *tubercles* are deposited. It is no unusual thing to hear designated as "*a mere cold*," or "*a slight bronchial affection*," symptoms which should excite the greatest anxiety, as indicating the commencement of *tubercular deposition*. When the physician prescribes anything by the stomach to allay such symptoms he only masks the danger and gives temporary relief, while the disease itself progresses in the lungs and becomes more *firmly seated*. Thousands are, in this way, misled by false opinions from step to step, until the ravages made by the disease render deception no longer possible. Instead of the promised return to health the poor invalid finds all his symptoms steadily growing worse, and grows importunate for relief. He finds that the least exertion increases his *shortness of breath*, and that he is slowly, but surely, *losing flesh*. To quiet his fears he is now advised to "*visit the country*," to "*take a sea voyage*," or to "*go to a warm climate for a season*." If it be *Spring*, he is told he will get well so soon as he can enjoy the "*pure bracing air of the country*," and if it be *Winter*, that he must be patient and wait for the "*coming Spring*." But alas! for those who put faith in these delusive promises. Too many learn when too late that the "*country*" referred to lies beyond the grave, and that the "*Spring*" is a season which "cometh not until life's fitful fever is over!"

Permit me, then, by a simple narrative of the signs by which consumption may be known in its early stages, to warn them of their danger while there is yet *strength* enough in the system to throw off the disease, and under proper treatment to restore them to health. If the invalid waits for "*purulent expectoration*," "*hectic fever*," and "*night sweats*," he waits for the arrival of the *third* stage, and I need not tell him that when disease is *far advanced* cure is always difficult and the result uncertain. If, on the other hand, he is treated in the *early stage*, while the system is yet *strong*, and the lungs not *broken down*, we can look forward to his cure, under the treatment by inhalation, almost with certainty.

Cough and Expectoration.—One of the earliest signs of consumption is *Cough*. For a considerable time this is so slight as to be entirely overlooked by the patient, and may scarcely be noticed by his nearest relatives, it being in reality little more than an occasional *dry hack*. It is most commonly observed *in the morning*, on first getting out of bed, but it may also occur *during the day*—after *meals* and after *walking* or *conversing*. Some weeks or months later, varying with the progress of the disease, the morning cough is attended by the *expectoration* of a *clear fluid* like saliva, and generally *frothy*. After a time little points of *pale yellow* or *grayish yellow* matter make their appearance in the frothy mucus, and as the disease advances this increases, until it almost takes the place of the clear mucus. There is no uniformity in the amount expectorated in this disease. Occasionally the quantity is very small, even where there is extensive disease of the lungs; while, on the other hand, it may be profuse, steadily increasing from the commencement, until it reaches, in the last stage, *half a pint* or more in twenty-four hours. In many advanced cases the sputa looks like *little balls of cotton or wool*, and in others is of a *greenish yellow* color. Now, when a *dry, hacking cough* steals upon a person in apparent health, and without the occurrence of a *cold*, it should always excite apprehension, and lead to an immediate examination of the lungs. It may possibly prove unimportant, for *dry* cough does not always end in consumption; but it is suspicious, and no man who values health will disregard its warning. When consumption follows *chronic bronchitis*, the expectoration is, in the early stage, a *bluish colored, sticky mucus*, or phlegm, mixed with more or less of *frothy saliva*.

Shortness of breath is often one of the earliest symptoms of tubercular disease. It is first noticed by the patient on running quickly up a flight of stairs, or walking up a hill. In the early stage, this is very slight, for the amount of obstruction in the lungs is small; but it keeps pace with the progress of the disease. In some, it is less a shortness of breath than a sense of *tightness* and *oppression* in the chest on any *active* exertion. *Many persons, when questioned in* regard to this symptom, will draw a deep breath and *forcibly strike* the chest with the fist, remarking, "*there's nothing the matter there*." But unfortunately, this is no test of the strength of the lungs. Persons who have small lungs experience the sense of shortness of breath much more than those who have naturally large lungs, because the latter can bear with a loss of capacity. This term, *shortness of breath*, is used in the same sense as *hurried* or *rapid* breathing, or *want of air*, and is often indicated by *sighing*. All persons have their breathing hurried by exertion, but it is easy for the patient to distinguish between the amount of exertion he is now able to undergo and that he could endure when in perfect health. The number of respirations in health varies from 16 to 17 in the minute. When a person, supposed to be healthy, is found to breathe more frequently than this, when quiet and not aware that the number of his respirations are being counted, set it down as a sure sign that he has more or less *shortness of breath*. The blood requires, for its purification, that we should take into the lungs a certain quantity of air in a given period of time. The union between the *oxygen* of the air and the *carbon* of the blood is a chemical union, and can only take place in definite proportion. That is to say, we require sufficient air to cause the removal of the carbonaceous impurity of the blood, and if, owing to obstructions in the lungs, we do not respire in from 16 to 17 respirations a minute the required quantity, we must make up the deficiency by breathing more often; and if we increase the number of breaths taken in a minute we necessarily *shorten* the length of *each breath*. This, then, is what is meant by *shortness of breath*.

The pulse. Each additional respiration, as a rule, increases the pulse about *five beats*. Hence, in consumption, the pulse keeps pace with the shortness of breath. If a person is found to take 20 respirations in a minute, his pulse will be about 80 or 85. If the number of respirations be increased to 25, the pulse will range from 105 to 110. This is not invariably the case, but the exceptions are rare. In health the pulse should range from 60 to 65—the average being about 64 beats in the minute. If, therefore, you have a hacking cough and slight shortness of breath on exertion, accompanied by an increase in the frequency of the pulse of *ten or fifteen* beats per minute, you cannot doubt the existence of mischief in the lungs, and should instantly set about its removal.

To be continued in my next letter.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1862.

Note—Later in the series I shall consider at some length the influence of certain habits and callings of life in producing this disease, and will then answer the inquiry of my correspondent from Connecticut in regard to the effects of Tobacco on health and longevity, but to do so now would break the chain of connection which is intended to link together the several letters, and form a complete history of pulmonary disease. R. H.

Invalids in search of something to give them Strength, Vigor, New Life, to dispel Low Spirits and make them Healthy and Happy, should not fail to try the PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron. Sold by all druggists.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 32 Clinton-place. 25¢ *Sunday Times*.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.
Of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S,
No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES. Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—JOLINE.—In Tottenville, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 17, by Rev. N. Vansant, Mr. CHARLES M. HAMILTON and LIZZIE, daughter of William Joline, Esq., all of the above place.

OKIE—RIDLY.—On Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. T. C. Strong, Mr. WM. S. OKIE to Miss MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late George Ridly, all of this City.

VANDERBILT—SNOW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. T. S. Drowne, Mr. ISAAC C. VANDERBILT to Miss MARY L. SNOW, both of this City.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, WILLIAM E. BARNES, in the 53d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, South 6th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock P. M., CHARLOTTE GARDINER, daughter of James H. and Matilda Crosby, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 285 West 18th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOK.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, July 18, CHARLES COOK, twin son of William and Matilda [illegible], aged 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 190 York-st., Jersey City.

DUER.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, HANNAH MARIA, widow of the late William Alexander Duer, in the 80th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

JACKSON.—At Rockaway, N. J., on Thursday morning, 17th inst., FREEMAN WINSLOW, son of William Jackson, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral at Rockaway, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MCKENZIE.—On Friday, July 18, of consumption, ALEXANDER, only remaining son of the late JOHN MCKENZIE, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of 7th-av. and 117th-st., Harlem.

POLHAMUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 18, LIZZIE H., wife of J. A. Polhamus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 207 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., without further invitation.

PRET.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, at 6 o'clock P. M., STEPHEN B. PRET, after a protracted illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, in 66th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late William and Margaret Scott, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 4 Rapelye-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEABURY.—On Friday morning, July 18, at 1½ o'clock, HELENA SEABURY, youngest child of Jacob Seabury, deceased, and Eliza M. Seabury.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the family residence, corner of Meeker-av. and Smith-st., Bushwick, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHARKEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, very suddenly, JOHN SHARKEY, infant son of Jno. W. and Mary E. Sharkey, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 218 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday evening, July 16, in the full triumph of faith, ELIZA M., wife of William Wilson, in the 61st year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—July 18, 1862.

60, 28, 71, 57, 10, 18, 72, 48, 8, 62, 39, 22, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 338.—July 18, 1862.

42, 62, 43, 51, 34, 23, 44, 39, 52, 2, 24, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 295.—July 18, 1862.

44, 58, 25, 45, 37, 23, 55, 74, 76, 65, 27, 77, 6.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 280.—July 18, 1862.

17, 4, 35, 1, 41, 30, 39, 34, 48, 53, 27, 47.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ONE OF ORPHEUS C. KERR'S RACIEST LETTERS "FROM THE CAPITAL," And the DISBANDED VOLUNTEER'S Special Correspondence from "HARRASSIN BAR," Appear in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY, Together with ALL THE TELEGRAPHIC AND FOREIGN NEWS Received in New-York on SUNDAY MORNING.

The SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers, by many thousands. Advertisements, if handed in by 10 o'clock this evening, will be classified and inserted at ten cents a line. Office No. 113 Fulton-st.

IMPORTANT.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS

Should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they charge only half rates, and the United States Government permits them to carry to Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Fortress Monroe and other places.

AND TO THE UNION ARMY UNDER GENERAL McCLELLAN.

☞ Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Merchants, bankers and others should send by this Express, as it is sent by "lightning trains" to all parts of the East, West and Southwest. They are prompt, reliable and responsible.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

These Plasters are relieving the sick. They are very valuable in all affections of the chest; in DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, worn over the bowels; and for pains or crick of the back.

CURE OF CRICK OF THE BACK.

MESSRS. ALLCOCK & CO., No. 4 Union-square, New-York:

Please send me a dollar's worth of your Plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

LYONS, N. Y., July 4, 1862.

Sold at the office of manufactory,
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
ALSO AT NO. 294 CANAL-ST.,
AND BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

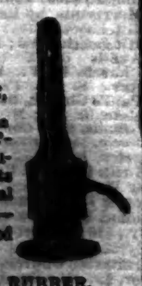
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE,
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

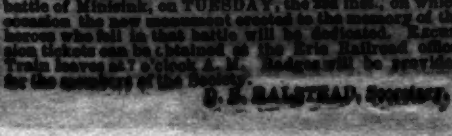
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

THE SONS OF ORANGE AND SULLIVAN COUNTIES are invited to join the citizens of Goshen in the celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversary of the battle of Minisink, on TUESDAY, the 22d inst., on which occasion the new monument erected to the memory of the heroes who fell in that battle will be dedicated. Excursion tickets can be obtained at the Erie Railroad office. Train leaves at 7 o'clock A. M. Badges will be provided for the members of the Society.

C. E. HALSTEAD, Secretary.

S—T—1860—X.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, HEALTH, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, the charms of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must *preserve their health*. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease more or less painful, must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. *Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, weak and incapacitated to perform any mental or physical duty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horrid disease*

DYSPEPSIA,

which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a *miserable life and premature decay?* There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nourishment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease, when the habits are abandoned.

The Medical Faculty has exhausted its research for generations in creating appetizers and overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing beneficial qualities; among these were

CALISAYA BARK AND ST. CROIX RUM.

But still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observed the habits of the natives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this most important end. Its component parts largely incorporated in the vegetable diet of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense quantities under the name of

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
OR
OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

They act with the power of a medicine, and are taken by old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The sale of these bitters was at first confined to our extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known throughout the world, and are recommended with the most unbounded confidence, for all complaints originating from a *disorganized or diseased stomach*—such as *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, &c.*

As a morning appetiser and after-dinner tonic, they are held in high estimation, and should be found upon the *sideboard* of every family.

They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofula, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 28, 1861.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & CO.—*Gentlemen:* I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession, and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefitted me. I continued their use, and, to my great joy, I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
Rev. J. S. CATHORN.

S—T—1860—X

That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these celebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed.

ST. CROIX RUM.

The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well known, and it has long been recommended by physicians. It is manufactured from the *Sugar Cane Plant*, and that we use is selected with great care from the estates of a few planters in the interior of that island.

CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have been long previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities of this article as an antidote to FEVER AND AGUE, *Intermittent and Malarious Fevers*, in his extensive South American travels.

The Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, having in her own person experienced the beneficial effects of the bark, is said, on her return to Spain, in the year 1640, to have first introduced this remedy into Europe. After its introduction, it was distributed and sold by the Jesuits, who are said to have obtained for it the *enormous sum of its weight in silver*. From this circumstance it was called Jesuits' Powder, a title which it retained for many years. In 1658, we are told that an Englishman, by the name of Sir John Talbot, employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœa, &c., &c., under the name of English Powders; at length, in the year 1679, he sold the secret of its origin and preparation to Louis XIV., by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy, and is employed in the preparation of the Plantation Bitters.

CASCARILLA BARK

is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as early as 1790, and much used as a substitute for Peruvian Syrup. It is employed as a gentle stimulant and tonic, in *Dyspepsia*, Chronic Diarrhœa, Colic, Dysentery and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION

is used for inflammation of the loins and spleen, in cases of billary and dropsical affections, dependent upon obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and derangement of the digestive organs generally.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS,

used for enfeebled digestion and want of appetite.

WINTERGREEN,

is a medical plant of very great efficiency, and is especially valuable in *Scrofula, Rheumatism*, and Nefretic affections.

LAVENDER FLOWERS,

an aromatic stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in *nervous debility*, generous to the palate and stomach.

ANISE,

an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk. Much used in nursing.

S—T—1860—X.

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtues, used in the preparation of these Bitters—is a native of Brazil, and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer says: * * * * * "Administered with St. Croix rum, *it never fails to relieve Nervous tremor, Wakefulness*, disturbed sleep, &c.; and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilian, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. *It imparts cheerfulness* to the *disposition, and brilliancy* to the complexion." We withhold its name from the public for the present.

To the above are added Clove-buds, Orange, Carraway, Coriander and Snakeroot. The whole is combined by a perfect chemical process, and under the immediate supervision of a skillful and scientific Pharmaceutist.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
OR
OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC,

are put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, and are an ornament to the *sideboard*.

SEA SICKNESS.

Travelers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of insipient disease like

BILIOUS, INTERMITTENT, AGUE AND CHILL FEVERS,

may feel a certain reliance if they protect themselves with these Bitters. The muddy water of the Western rivers, filled with decayed vegetable and animal matter, is quite sure to produce disease unless guarded by an antidote, such as is found in the Plantation Bitters.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE PLANTATION BITTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 10th day, 1862.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another case of thy Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial or agreeable to my invalid wife and myself as the Plantation Bitters. Thy friend, ISAAC HOWLAND.

N. B.—The secret of the immense sale of the Plantation Bitters is their tested purity. *The St. Croix Rum and every article used is warranted perfectly pure.*

It is the intention of the proprietors to sustain the reputation of this article upon its merit.

Be careful that every bottle bears the fac-simile signature of the Proprietors, P. H. DRAKE & CO., New-York.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS are sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Restaurants.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY, [illegible] EDITION, OF GASPARIN'S NEW WORK.

AMERICA BEFORE EUROPE: PRINCIPLES AND INTERESTS.

By COUNT DE GASPARIN. Translated by Miss MARY L. BOOTH. 1 Vol., 12mo., $1 25.

"While the work deals with FACTS and shows a marvelous knowledge of events in any way connected with the present crisis, it is especially valuable for its discussion of principles applicable to our present necessities and probable exigencies."

It could not be more opportune. Indeed, it meets the want of the present hour, both as it regards American and European interests, and as such must be

THE TEXT BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

Also, Just Ready, the Fifth Edition of the UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

By the same Author. 1 Vol., 12mo., 75 cents.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

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PROSPECTS OF THE PRESENT TIME, 1 vol., 12mo.

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THE SCHOOLS OF DOUBT AND THE SCHOOL OF FAITH, 1 vol., 12mo.

BY COUNT GASPARIN.

"Decidedly one of the best Novels of the season."—*London Examiner.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York, Publish this day:

OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK. A NOVEL.

by JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON, Author of "Isabel; The Young Wife and the Old Love." 8vo. Paper, 25 cents.

The story told is an extremely interesting one; a story that will certainly be read through, and in some parts more than once, by any one who begins it. The plot does not reveal itself to the guesses of the sagacious reader until he comes face to face with the solution at the author's own appointed time.—*Athenæum.*

Decidedly this is one of the best novels of the season. The first chapters of "Olive Blake" prove that Mr. JEAFFRESON has in him the right spirit of an artist.—*Examiner.*

HARPER & BROTHERS HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST. Price 25 cents. Containing the first five chapters of ROMOLA, the new Tale by the author of "Adam Bede," "MISTRESS AND MAID," by the author of "John Halifax," "ORLEY FARM," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, &c., &c.

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CAPT. BURTON'S CITY OF THE SAINTS. The City of the Saints; and across the Rocky Mountains to California. By Capt. RICHARD F. BURTON, Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Societies of France and England; H. M. Consul in West Africa; Author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa." With Maps and numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Muslin, $3.

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MAJ. WINTHROP'S NEW NOVEL.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS PUBLISH THIS DAY, EDWIN BROTHERTOFT, BY THEODORE WINTHROP, Late Major in the United States Army, and author of "Cecil Dreeme," "John Brent," &c.

One Volume, 16mo, uniform with "Cecil Dreeme," and "John Brent." Price $1.

EDWIN BROTHERTOFT is the last of that remarkable series of Novels which the lamented THEODORE WINTHROP left behind him. The two novels already published have taken a permanent place in the literature of our country.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

THEODORE WINTHROP'S NEW ROMANCE—"Edwin Brothertoft" is the title of the third and last novel by the famous young hero who fell fighting for his country last year. "Cecil Dreeme" and "John Brent" have stamped his reputation as a writer of remarkable power, and this new story will amply sustain the rank those two works claim for him among authors. Winthrop himself, we understand, esteemed this his most finished work, and was accustomed to say to his friends, it seemed to him more like what a romance should be than his other two stories. The period chosen is the Revolutionary War, and we have glimpses of Washington and "Old Put," as well as of other celebrities. Maj. Sherrett, the real hero of the story, is one of those pure, brave, manly and executive characters that Winthrop delighted to draw. The representation generally has, in point of style, that wit and point which delight us in the novels of Charles Reade.

The Publishers have also now ready:

CECIL DREEME. Thirteenth Edition. 1 vol., $1.

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These books are for sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent post-paid for $1 each by the Publishers,

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR AUGUST, 1862, IS READY TO-DAY.

IT CONTAINS CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RALPH WALDO EMERSON, JOHN G. WHITTIER, THEODORE WINTHROP, THE COUNTRY PARSON, AND OTHER POPULAR AUTHORS.

CONTENTS:

The New Gymnastics; Mr. Axtell; My Daughter; Concerning Disagreeable People; The Sam Adams Regiments in the Town of Boston; Life in the Open Air; To William Lowell Putnam; The Horrors of San Domingo; My Lost Art; In War-Time; Amy Wentworth; Thoreau; A Summer Day; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

THAT'S COOL!!!

Was the exclamation of the indignant Brown at the Astor dinner-table, as Ichabod Grimes helped himself to Brown's "private-wine." *That's cool.* "Yes," said Ichabod, "'tis so. I 'spect there's ICE in it." The very remark that the people make as they partake of the contents of my

SPLENDID DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS.

For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. [illegible] each bottle.

MILITARY.

[illegible]

This [illegible] regiment [illegible] will be the first to [illegible] from the State of New-York, under the late call of [illegible].

Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard. Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and [illegible] bounties. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and corporals. One month's pay in advance. Apply immediately at Headquarters, [illegible] Williamsburgh, L. I.

JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company [illegible]

Or to C. L. [illegible], First Lieutenant, [illegible] Regimental Adjutant, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City, or to RICHARD F. CLARK, Tammany Hall, [illegible], New-York City.

Pay commences from date of enlistment.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS. AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK! JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is proposed that those and others of the young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field, [illegible] a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of their men, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

[illegible] are wanted immediately for the Company. [illegible] will be paid [illegible] mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commence on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. [illegible] Broome-st., near Broadway, one door from the [illegible] House.

Two competent applicants will be treated with as lieutenants. Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

IN THE FIELD:

102D REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY, Col. THOS. B. VAN BUREN,

Now in the advance under Gen. Siegel, near W[illegible].

100 men wanted to fill up the decimated ranks of this noble regiment. Don't wait to be drafted, but join the 102d. Apply to Capt. J. W. LEWIS, No. 400 Broadway, Recruiting Officer. Lieut. S. S. CORNELL, [illegible].

CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT.

EMPIRE BRIGADE, Col. J. C. BURKE Commanding. RECRUITS WANTED FOR CO. E. Commanded by Capt. W. A. TREADWELL. First Lieutenant, F. R. HAIGHT. For further particulars apply at Recruiting Office, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York! your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her support. Now is your time to show to the world that [illegible] not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. [illegible] on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, other tickets issued at once to families. $13 to $23 pay in advance. $2 bounty money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Your country, mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come [illegible] with a soldier's reward, "Victory and glory!" [illegible]

E. F. DOHERTY, Captain, Late Lieutenant U. S. [illegible].

JOHN WYNN, Orderly. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. [illegible] July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this Regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state of early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. [illegible] of those headquarters, a few good men who have men already enlisted, or who can [illegible], can secure positions, and every [illegible] for their command. W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD—No. 65 White-st.—Quartermaster wanted for this Regiment. Competent persons can apply at the office from 2 to 3 o'clock to-morrow.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M. at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

No. 140 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 179 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 140 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

L. Goodheim, Esq., No. 5 Barclay-st., having been troubled with incessant and most distressing noises in the head, and almost total deafness in one ear, was completely cured by Dr. Lighthill, after his case had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians of [illegible].

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, 1st April, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to refer to me [illegible] if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HARRIS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. [illegible], NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf [illegible] discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as ever [illegible] while her ears are free from the discharge. [illegible] is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 418 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES HENRY,
Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Roosevelt-st.

NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully, ANSELL HECHT, No. 128 Sixth-av.

No. 2 GATES-AV., BROOKLYN, April 25, 1862.

Dr. D. B. LIGHTHILL: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,

A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability and standing in this City and elsewhere will be given if desired.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.

PARKER HOUSE, SCHOOL-ST., BOSTON, July 17, 1861.

Messrs. Jos. Burnett & Co., No. 27 Central-st.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to say that we consider your flavoring Extracts *preeminently* superior to any other preparations for culinary use. Yours very respectfully,

H. D. PARKER & CO.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 9th-av. and 26th-st. CHARTERED 1852.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

ABRM. F. LEE, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, will [illegible] this Office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of July, [illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

ASHES—Sales were made of 40 bbls. [illegible] Pearls are quite scarce and [illegible]

CANDLES—Are inactive at former quotations.

COFFEE—[illegible] Java at 27c.; [illegible] bags Rio at [illegible]; 75 bags [illegible]; 75 bbls. Jamaica at 20¼c.; [illegible], usual terms.

CHEMICALS—Are in moderate request at [illegible]

COTTON—[illegible] Middlings, 49c.@50c. ₩ ℔. Sales [illegible] bales Uplands were sold at auction [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—In view of the light receipts [illegible] State and Western Flour are taking much [illegible] The demand is active for shipment [illegible] and the market favors sellers decidedly. [illegible]

Southern Flour continues in lively request, at advancing prices. [illegible] Canadian Flour favors sellers strongly. Sales 1,600 bbls. extra, at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and buoyant at [illegible] for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant to-day, and has been in brisk demand, mainly for export, at higher and advancing prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 283,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, $1 19@$1 26; White Western, $1 34@$1 42; Amber Western at $1 28@$1 31; Red Western (Winter) at $1 28@$1 28; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, $1 12@[illegible]; Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 14; and White [illegible] at $1 52 ₩ bushel. Corn is scarce to-day, and in fair demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, [illegible] bushels, at 53c.@55c. for old Mixed Western; [illegible] for new do.; 45c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 56c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, and 60c. for White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is salable and firm at 73c.@76c. ₩ bushel; sales, [illegible] bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Oats continue in good request, including Canada at 46½c.@[illegible]; Western at 46c.@48c., and State at 48c.@49c. ₩ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago Jan. 1 to July 14.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls.	790,149	637,391	283,161
Wheat, bushels	5,471,350	5,440,272	1,910,732
Corn, bushels	12,813,108	10,159,237	6,022,394
Oats, bushels	1,103,419	550,524	632,164
Rye, bushels	497,394	234,340	64,393
Barley, bushels	427,674	173,956	282,671

HAY—North River bale is plenty and in moderate demand, at 50c.@65c. for shipment and local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at steady rates, including last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ₩ ℔.

[illegible]—Sales have been made of 14 hhds., [illegible] Cuba, here and in Boston, at 68c.@ [illegible] cash, in bond, ₩ gallon.

[illegible] in moderate request at steady prices.

IRON—Has been in fair demand at full rates; 700 tons No. 1 American Pig changed hands at $22 50@[illegible] cash; also 150 tons Scotch Pig at $24 75@$25 ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 15 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has been in good request at buoyant [illegible] including foreign Pig at [illegible] 100 lbs., but holders now claim much higher rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico at [illegible] Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@[illegible]; also, by auction, 43 bbls. reboiled New-Orleans, at 28c.@[illegible] ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet, today; 30 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold at $1 70 ₩ gallon. By auction, 932 bbls. Resin were sold on Government account, at $11@11 12½.

OILS—Are in more request, and the principal kinds [illegible] in price, including Crude Sperm, which is now quoted at [illegible]; Crude Whale at [illegible]; Linseed at 90c.@92c., chiefly 90c.@91c.; and No. 1 Lard Oil, at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at $11@[illegible] for Mess, and $8 75@$9 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,[illegible] bbls. Cut Meats are salable and firm at 4½c.@[illegible] for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. [illegible] Lard is in good request at buoyant rates; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. in [illegible] ₩ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales [illegible] bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$12 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair supply and moderate demand, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 5c.@[illegible] ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bags East India, at $6@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—An invoice of Calcutta Linseed, at Boston, has been sold at $2 45 ₩ bushel.

SPICES—Sales, 33 cases Nutmegs, on private terms, and 1,000 mats Cassia, at 35c.@36c. ₩ ℔.

SPELTER—Has been in moderate request, at [illegible]

SUGARS—Sales have been heavy again to-day, having amounted to 2,300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, within a range of from 8c.@9½c. ₩ ℔. A lively inquiry prevails for Refined Sugars at buoyant prices.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at rising prices.

TIN—Has been in good demand, generally, including Straits at 31c.@32c.; Banca 34c.@35c. ₩ ℔, and Plates at full quotations.

TOBACCO—Is in more demand for home use and [illegible] at very firm prices. Sales, since our last, [illegible] hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@18c.; 25 cases Seed Leaf at [illegible], and 37 bales Havana on private terms, ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 275,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 800 bbls., at 30½c.@31¼c., chiefly at 31c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been fair to-day, though checked, in part, by the light amount of Produce available. Rates are quoted steady. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, [illegible]; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@[illegible]; Oil, [illegible]; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. [illegible] For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d. [illegible] Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible]; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, [illegible]; Oil, 45s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. [illegible] ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, [illegible]; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@[illegible]; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Spermaceti, [illegible]; Tallow, 40s. ₩ ton. The charters included a ship with Wheat, in bulk, for Cork and orders, at [illegible] ₩ bushel; a bark, with do., for do., at 9s. 3d. ₩ quarter; a bark for Galway, with Wheat, and a [illegible] with do., at 15d. ₩ bushel. For Rotterdam—Flour (800 bbls.) was taken at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and Rye (10,000 bushels), in bulk, at 14d. ₩ bushel.

—Brig.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton is lying so very ill at Newport that scarcely any hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	July	9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July	9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July	12
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	July	16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July	19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July	26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July	30
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Aug.	6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug.	16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12

FOR EUROPE.

Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July	19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July	23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July	26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	July	26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July	26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July	30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug.	2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug.	2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug.	6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug.	13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug.	20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug.	27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept.	9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Kangaroo will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK HERE!!

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY,

No. 263 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

Ask the attention of the trade, and the public generally, to the following facts:

They manufacture the celebrated

P. P. Co.'s

and warrant them to be the best made in this or any other. And in order to insure the best article advertised under the trade-mark "Buckeye," the following course is adopted: McDonald Brothers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacture the Buckeye Starch; it proves entirely satisfactory, and until any other party can produce a better article they carry the "belt," and supply us. So with flour, hams, &c.; each maker carries the "belt" till a better man takes it from him.

The goods go through the hands of but one middleman, the retailer; the retail price is fixed as low as practical, and notice given where the goods can be had.

Every article is warranted to be as represented in quality, and to be full weight and measure.

Any manufacturer who is perfectly master of the situation in his way, treated with liberality for the addition of any lines of goods appropriate to the enterprise.

A liberal, nimble sixpence profit allowed to respectable dealers to supply these goods to the public.

CASH ONLY BUYS THEM.

The goods now offered, the prices at which they may be bought to-day, in or within reasonable distance of New-York, and of whom they may be had, are as follows:

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-FLOUR—Red Wheat, $6 50; White, $7.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-HAMS, sugar cured, 10c.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-SOAPS—Family, 7c.; Laundry, 6c. per ℔; Transparent, 8c.; and Variegated, 8c. per cake.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-STARCH, 6c. a pound.

P. P. Co.'s finest RYE COFFEE, 7c.—4 lbs. for 25c.; purest Java, 30c.; a healthy and delicious mixture of the two at 12c., 16c. and 22c.

P. P. Co.'s importation of choice Green and Black TEAS, at prices varying from 40c. to $1 per pound.

P. P. Co.'s BUCK-I-VINEGAR—warranted pure cider vinegar—11c. per gallon; 3c. per quart.

These goods can be had:

CITY.

At the COMPANY'S DEPOT, No. 263 Greenwich-st., where a retail counter is kept for the benefit of those who want samples.

LEWIS EVERS, No. 565 3d-av.
J. FREESE, No. 727 3d-av.
E. WERT, No. 763 3d-av.
CHAS. GREGOR, No. 633 3d-av.
J. FAGAN, No. 510 3d-av.
JOHN DOSHER, No. 523 3d-av.
J. H. ROBINSON, 4th-av. and 12th-st.
M. KILLEEN, No. 400 Broome-st.
F. STURGE, No. 90 Prince-st.
HENRY HINZE, No. 114 Greenwich-st.
JOHN JONES, No. 212 Av. C.
MARTIN KERBY, No. 17 Cherry-st.
JOHN WENDLING, No. 55 Avenue D.
J. E. KEELY, No. 139 Avenue B.
JOHN KEINNER, No. 29 Whitehall-st.
J. H. GENTZEN, No. 28 Greenwich-st.
J. H. MANN, No. 135 Avenue A.
WM. KUHLMAN, No. 363 Broome-st.
A. KLATTENHOOF, No. 1 Lispenard-st.
OLTEN & FISHER, No. 356 Washington-st.
P. FOLEY, No. 722 Washington-st.
H. STEHN, No. 136 West 10th-st.
E. CHRISTOPHER, No. 512 6th-av.
M. DUNKIN, No. 536 6th-av.
CHAS. VALENTINE, No. 229 6th-av.
WM. C. HUNTER, No. 285 6th-av.
LAWRENCE PURDY, No. 249 7th-av.
W. H. HARE, No. 130 7th-av.
Mrs. DOWLING, No. 391 7th-av.
G. JACKSON, No. 671 8th-av.
J. NESBITT, 44th-st., 8th-av.
J. & T. MELLENEY, No. 158 8th-av.
M. BURNER, No. 407 8th-av.
J. REQUA, No. 430 8th-av.
WM. J. BRISCOE, No. 677 8th-av.
E. H. HERBERT, No. 637 8th-av.
BALFOUR BROS., No. 134 8th-av.
J. KRAUSNER, No. 553 9th-av.
J. HAWKSHURST, No. 695 8th-av.
A. H. RAITTY, No. 611 8th-av.
W. D. BRUN, No. 482 1st-av.
CHAS. WITTER, No. 287 1st-av.
H. CORCORAN, No. 187 1st-av.
J. SIMONSON, No. 162 1st-av.
JOHN KERR, No. 161 1st-av.
G. H. TALMADGE, No. 343 1st-av.
KERR & KEYS, No. 426 2d-av.
W. A. PAYNE, No. 360 2d-av.
H. HEIROH, No. 100 2d-av.
E. B. ROACH, No. 676 2d-av.
JOHN SHEEN, No. 526 2d-av.
P. ZITTELL, No. 679 2d-av.
P. GALLUP, 127th-st. and 3d-av.
SNIFFIN & TABLETS, 125th-st. and 3d-av.
RAYNOR & WALL, 120th-st. and 3d-av.
VAN BRUNT, 86th-st. and 3d-av.
METLER & SEABOLD, 83d-st. and 3d-av.
H. T. K. SHARP, No. 903 3d-av.
J. PECK, No. 115 3d-av.
WASTERLING BROS., No. 281 3d-av.
GEO. TERRY, No. 249 3d-av.
BEEKMAN BROS., No. 360 3d-av.
B. F. CONNOLLY, No. 232 9th-av.
T. F. SHATTUCK, No. 241 9th-av.
M. BRINKERHOOK, No. 425 9th-av.
GEO. HETRICK, No. 375 9th-av.
J. BOWER & CO., No. 493 9th-av.
ROBT. WRIGHT, No. 465 9th-av.
G. & W. HENDERSON, No. 232 9th-av.
M. LANG, No. 636 9th-av.
LAWRENCE WILL, No. 646 9th-av.
JOHN DONNELLY, No. 517 9th-av.
J. K. DUNN, No. 360 9th-av.
WM. D. HAIGHT, No. 212 Chrystie-st.
WM. FORD, No. 293 Hudson-st.
J. HAKYE, No. 95 Bayard-st.
J. H. ROA, No. 125 Walker-st.
DENNIS DUNN, No. 60 East Broadway.
G. & J. McMURTY, 8th-av. and 44th-st.
LEWIS OHLE, No. 559 8th-av.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN.

COOK & WEAVER, No. 2 Fulton-av.
COKER & HOBSON, No. 81 Fulton-av.
L. DOSCHER, No. 120 Fulton-av.
J. C. BERRY, Nos. 410 and 412 Fulton-av.
E. PLATT, cor. Fulton and Clinton avs.
A. G. WOODROW, No. 56 Lafayette-av.
E. WHITAKER, No. 229 Fulton-av.
AUGUSTUS WOLF, No. 354 Fulton-st.
W. H. CORNELL, No. 130 Fulton-st.
BOWDEN & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.
P. A. BIGG, No. 58 Myrtle-av.
H. AMERMAN, Oxford and Myrtle-av.
A. A. LEWIS, Myrtle and Grand avs.
W. J. HETRICK, No. 184 Myrtle-av.
ROGERS & SOLOMAN, No. 10 High-st.
YOUNG & REEVE, Greenport.
J. C. MILLS, Mattituck.
S. H. CORWIN, Southold.
CHAS. REEVE, Southold.
WM. B. PARSONS, Orient.
F. J. DARLING, Port Jefferson.
C. L. & W. L. HULSE, Port Jefferson.
J. R. JONES, Port Jefferson.
H. W. SWEZEY, Port Jefferson.
TOOKER & BAYLES, Port Jefferson.
HENRY HALLECK, Port Jefferson.
A. HAWKINS, Port Jefferson.
A. H. MILLS, Stoney Brook.
E. OAKS, Stoney Brook.
W. & G. H. COOPER, Sag Harbor.
C. TRAIN, Lakeland.
J. G. WILBOUR, Manorville.
A. B. LANE, Manorville.
WALTER JONES & CO., Setauket.
CARLETON JAYNE, Setauket.
JOHN R. SATTERLY, Setauket.
JOHN ELDERSKIN, Setauket.
YOUNG & CO., Orient.
I. D. VAIL, Centre Moriches.
J. BURCH & CO., Smithtown Branch.
J. W. SMITH, Hempstead.
N. NEWTON, Lakeland.
HORACE CARL, Greenpoint.
P. N. SMITH, Greenpoint.
M. S. HALLOCK, Greenpoint.
Dr. J. K. SNELL, Greenpoint.
CARPENTER & SUTTON, Greenpoint.
H. JURGENS, Greenpoint.
S. LORD & CO., Newtown.
H. T. HEWLETT, Rockaway.
J. O. SKIDMORE, Jamesport, L. I.
H. C. HORTON, River Head, L. I.
PERRY & MILLS, River Head, L. I.
FISHEL & BRO., River Head, L. I.
E. WOODHULL, Woodville, L. I.
W. DICKINSON, Woodville, L. I.

NEW-YORK STATE.

PERRY & SMITH, Haverstraw.
O. PALMER, Catskill.
CHATFIELD & BRUVELT, Painted Post.
E. LEITCH, Leeds.
VAN SLYCK & TREMAIN, Valatie.
MILLER & EARLE, Fort Montgomery.
J. A. ODELL, Fort Montgomery.
GEO. MERCER, Ghent.
J. C. PARSONS, Kirkwood.
J. A. THOMPSON, Centreville.
ROSENBERG & BROS., Hamlet.
RUGGLES & STOW, Harpersville.
A. PRESTON, Saugerties.
PIERO & WALLACE, Saugerties.
S. F. BUTSELL, Saugerties.
WM. E. VAN BUSKIRK, Saugerties.
C. MEAD, Marketville.
C. B. WELLS, Morrisiana.
ROBERTSON & TRIPP, Middletown.
S. I. & J. F. SMITH, Fishkill Landing.
W. H. VANDERME, Port Jervis.
S. O. DEMMICK, Port Jervis.
E. A. POST, Goshen.
P. D. PENNY, Towpens.
E. E. STRONG, Spring Valley.
G. E. JEFFERS, Otisville.

CONNECTICUT.

ALLER & SEWARD, New-Milford.
A. SPENCER, Cromwell.
A. J. FULLER, Middletown.
S. S. PECK & CO., Danbury.
BENNETT & BERRY, Danbury.
A. L. BALDWIN, Danbury.
H. BARNUM, Danbury.
WILLIAM C. WOOSTER, New-Preston.
BURCH & SPENCER, Wing's Station.
B. HINCHMAN, Hempstead.
A. J. WINTON, Saugatuck.
A. W. HOWARTH, Westport.
G. A. MORTON, Pequanbuck.
H. E. SCOTT, Ridgefield.
D. F. WELCH, Milton.
NASH & SON, Litchfield.
W. O. CORNING, Marbledale.
E. BERTRAND, Northfield.

NEW-JERSEY.

L. E. DREW, Paterson.
NICHOLS & CORRIGAN, Paterson.
HARRISON & CO., Orange.
MORRIS & ACHESON, Newark.
BROWN & MELLICK, Newark.
H. McLEAN, Newark.
M. O'BIERNE, Jersey City.
THOMAS OLOGHER, Jersey City.
E. CHAMBERS, Jersey City.
BLACKWELL, JUHL & CO., Hopeville.
OTIS WOODRUFF, Elizabeth.
WILSON & MERRILL, Millstone.
J. V. KANOUSE, Boonton.
S. BRINEY, Perth Amboy.
J. H. MONTGOMERY, Flemington.
JOHN G. MASE, Dover.
M. CLAYTON, [illegible]
A. RIGGIN, Newark.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. W. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 173 Federal-st., Boston.
E. & W. TAYLOR, Landersfield.
RUFUS SMITH, Tolland.

See list in next Saturday's Herald.

N. B.—A party who made for us Brown Buckeye Soap [illegible] were short in weight. The fact was not noticed till a large portion of it was distributed. As far as was known where it went the [illegible] has been corrected; where it has not been, it will be upon notice to us. No such operation is countenanced. The above and all other dealers in our Buck I goods will govern themselves accordingly.

AUCTION SALES.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 3 Hanover-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL writs of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the vestibule of the City Hall, of the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of George H. Shiells, which he had on the 19th day of July, 1860, or at any time afterward, of, in and to that certain three-story brick dwelling-house and lot of ground situated on the southerly side of East Broadway, between Clinton and Montgomery sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 245 East Broadway, the same being twenty-five feet front and rear, by one hundred feet deep, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1862.

JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

THOMAS DUNLAP, Deputy Sheriff.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., book-cases, wardrobes, bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, everything for housekeeping.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $65, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTE AND SINGING.—MRS. PAIGE'S new and pleasing method of teaching is beyond all competition. It stands confessed "the labor of years accomplished in weeks." Little folks delighted, and satisfaction to all. No. 2 King-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S, SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COALS,

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges

AT $5 50

PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock, and net yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, with or without the stand, established for a number of years. Apply at No. 303 8th-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1822,)

REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type superfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, French Flowers, Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors, Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 68c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 10th-st.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 129 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

PLUMER'S PATENTS.

Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company,"

CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 64 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED, BY TOOLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 397 Broadway, (Room No. 38,) New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The spacious Chapel and Sunday School Hall erected by this Church will be dedicated, with appropriate religious services, on SUNDAY, the 20th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Bishop JANES; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. STEVENS. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, preaches every SUNDAY in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. On SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., third sermon on *The Lord's Prayer*, and *Prayers for the Children*, No. 3. At 7½ P. M., God and the *Nation's call for Volunteers*. Lecture by the Pastor on every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 P. M. Sunday-School at 9 and 4 o'clock.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of Christ to set up His Kingdom and reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

PREACHING IN THE DUTCH LANGUAGE.—Rev. W. A. HOUBOLT, of Albany, will preach in the Dutch language on SUNDAY, MORNING and AFTERNOON, in the school-house of the Dutch Reformed Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—MR. R. G. PARDEE, Secretary of the New-York Sunday School Union, will deliver a discourse to parents and children on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. J. D. WATERBURY, D.D., will preach in the EVENING. Morning services commence at 10:30; evening, at 7:45.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES AS INDICATING that the Day of the Lord has come as a Snare. *The Lord Jesus as a Thief, and the Kingdom of God without Observation.* Discourses by Mr. LANGAEL on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M., at the hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. O. C. GOSS will preach at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our Nation's Duty.* Strangers, young men, and families not having seats in churches, specially invited. Seats free. Preaching in Washington-square at 5 o'clock by Rev. Mr. ADAMS.

"THE DUTIES SUGGESTED BY THE PRESENT CRISIS IN OUR AFFAIRS."—Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will, by request, repeat his sermon on the above subject (D. V.,) in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH Society, in the Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 50th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youth's Missionary meeting at 3½ P. M.

TO ARMS, TO ARMS—OUR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY CALLS.—A second discourse on this subject will be delivered in the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church, (D. V.,) ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by the Pastor. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. HENRY L. JONES, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Epiphany, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 8 P. M.; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. TO-MORROW Rev. F. C. EWER will preach at each service.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER OF MORTON-STREET.—Divine Services every SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject next SABBATH EVENING—*The Apostate Angels—Their Agency, etc.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—This Church will be open MORNING and EVENING during the Summer. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. RODGERS.

CITY MISSIONS.—REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach for the City Tract Missionary Society, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, on SABBATH MORNING, upon *The Young Ruler*, and in the EVENING, upon *The Traitor Judas.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, commencing at 10½ and 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING, on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M. Sermon on the *Recognition of Friends in Heaven*, by request. Sermon on special subject at 7½ P. M.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 496 OF ERIE Railroad, for $6,400, in favor of Joseph Baldwin. Transfer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since June 18: President Samuel Eliot, Hartford, $25; D. H. E., $3; Mrs. H. L., $20; Mrs. C. R. L., $5; Ladies' Committee, Portland, by Rev. H. Stebbins, $400; Citizens of Portland, do., $250; do., do., $100; John A. Weeks, $50; W. W. DeForest, $1,000; Mrs. James J. Jones, $210; Miss Whiting, (teacher,) by Rev. Dr. Osgood, $5; Mr. Crary, $25; Hugh N. Camp, $25; Cash, (by Wm. P. Palmer,) $7; Wm. Astor, $250; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, $250; Cash, (L. A. B.,) $1 50; Teachers and Scholars of Ward School No. 22, by Dr. E. A. Barry, Male Department, $16 13; Teachers and Scholars of Ward School No. 22, by Dr. A. Barry, Female Department, $20 30; Teachers and Scholars of Ward School No. 22, Primary, $26 10; Teachers and Scholars of Ward School No. 26, by Dr. R. A. Barry, Male Department, $21 75; Female Department, $65 52; Primary, $21 50; G. B., $100; A. L. Williston, Florence, Mass., $30; Wm. H. Hadley, collection in Maine, $10 20; D. Hartford, $10; Rev. R. G. Hutton, collection from Christ Church, Oyster Bay, $18 75; Edward Cromwell, $25; A Friend, $5; First Presbyterian Sunday School, Cohoes, by H. B. Silliman, Superintendent, $10; W. S. Gilman, $100; Mercantile Library Association, proceeds of concert, $1,031 77; Franklin H. Delano, $100; Mrs. F. H. Delano, $50; Paton & Co., $200; L. M., $50; Aaron Chadwick, $5; Ladies' Aid Society, Champlain, N. Y., by Miss M. A. Doolittle, Secretary, $2; Jas. Steers, $25; John Jewett & Sons, $250; Henry D. Peck, $10; C. F. Hammond, Essex County, $100; Wm. B. Isham & Gallup, $50; A. N. L., $50; James Cassidy & Co., $10; Rhode Islanders, by R. M. Larned, $500; G. Rhode Island, $400; Biddeford, Maine, by E. M. Chapman, $116; Clinton, N. Y., (freight,) $3; Mrs. C. L., Farmington, Conn., $5; A Brooklyn Physician, $3; Pupils of a school for young children, N. Y., by A. D. F. Randolph, $15; Miss Mary Bronson, by Dr. O. Bronson, $100; D. S. Evans, Madison, N. J., $5; Citizens of Portland, by Rev. H. Stebbins, $626; for sick and wounded soldiers, through Rev. Dr. Berrian, $50; A. Walker & Co., New-Haven, $150; H. G. De Forest, $50; Bentley & Burton, $50; Mrs. Deborah Powers, Lansingburgh, $500; D. Powers & Sons, Lansingburgh, $500; Wm. C. Rhinelander, $150; Citizens of Boston, by I. H. Wolcott, Jr., Treasurer of Boston Association, $1,349 33; I. E. H., $5; Mrs. J. J. Astor, Jr., (additional,) $100; John L. Cadwalader, $25; St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, by Rev. W. Huckel, Rector, $300; Sarah M. Hitchcock, $100; Adeline L. Hitchcock, $100; Thomas Hitchcock, $100; Robt. Colt, New-London, Conn., $100; Avails of a collection in Broadway Tabernacle Church, N. Y., by W. B. Holmes, Treasurer, $301; Rev. S. P. Parker, proceeds of collection in St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., $76 07; Dr. John T. Metcalfe, $500; Mrs. Henry Dimond, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, $25; Committee of twenty, Buffalo, by O. G. Steele, $500; Executive Committee of Philadelphia Association, by Caleb Cope, Esq., Treasurer, $4,000; John H. Swift, $25; Mr. Beers, $100; Contributions from Maine, by W. H. Hadley, $513; A friend, $50; Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton, additional, $25; E. H. L. Townsend, additional, $25; Mrs. Chas. E. Butler, $100; W. S. Gilman, Jr., $10; Robert D. Hart, $10; Ladies' Relief Association, Syracuse, by Mrs. D. P. Phelps, Treasurer, $100; First Unitarian Church, Springfield, by F. H. Harris, Treasurer, $327 61; Sunday School of that Church, $133 42; Ladies' Society of that Church, $60; Irving Grinnell, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, $100; Miss C. Wheelwright, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, $20; Anonymous, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, $5; Citizens of Royalton, Vt., by A. W. Kenney, $7 77; Dr. Fras. Lieber, $50; S. T. Baker, $20; Merrick & Bull, $50; A. R. McDonough, $5; C. F. S., $100; Jas. R. Dow, $25; Josiah S. Bennett, by John T. Agnew, $50; United Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, N. Y., by Rev. W. S. McLaren, $34 82; Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, $745; F. F. Marbury, $100; Benjamin D. Silliman, $25; G. G. Williams, $25; Lewis M. Rutherford, (additional,) $100; Rutherford Stuyvesant, (additional,) $100; Charles E. Butler, $100; Charles A. Goodhue, $100; Proceeds of ring, sent by "A lover of our Country," $50; W. & Co., $50; S. Cambreleng, (additional,) $100; Adrien Iselin, (additional,) $1,000; George N. Lawrence, $100. Total, $20,437 32.

Further contributions are urgently needed—the expenses of the Commission during the same period having exceeded its receipts, large as these have been. The constant supply of extra hospital stores, &c., to the seat of war, and the maintenance of the transport service of the Commission, are costly operations, but they are saving lives every day.

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

July 16, 1862.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 180 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 642 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS [illegible] GOODS, will appear in the Herald Saturday, [illegible] Company of Provisions, [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—[illegible] minutes walk from the [illegible] of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, shrubbery and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and conveniently arranged [illegible] well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives charming. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES H. DEARE, No. 28 William-st., or F. H. COSTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ORNAMENTAL COUNTRY place of 25 acres, at Baldwinsville, 3½ miles from Hempstead, L. I. New Gothic cottage, barn, horse and cow sheds, hennery, corn-crib, bath and boat house. The property is bounded by the creek reaching to the great South Bay, where the fishing and gunning is unsurpassed. Price $6,500; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOHNSON, HAYWARD & GOULD, No. 189 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE AT GLEN COVE—A BEAUTIFULLY located country site, containing twenty acres highly cultivated land, from which there is a commanding view of the surrounding country, extending to the Palisades, North River. Is in the midst of highly improved places and residences, schools, churches and good society, and adjacent to the residence and property of Capt. J. G. Russell and Wm. Buhler, Esq. Price moderate and terms easy. W. C. GODDARD, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Dépôt of Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 48 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the season, on a farm 22 miles from the City. The location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade-trees and flower-garden, plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk. Communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 24 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $200; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson, at Edgewater, opposite Manhattanville; residence of the late David T. Baldwin, deceased. House large and commodious, with four acres of land fronting on river; fine shade and abundance of fruit. For further particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNTRY place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 88 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasantly located cottage, within five minutes walk of dépôt; garden in good growing order. Terms easy. Inquire of B. P. FORBES, No. 86 Leonard-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. PERKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 25 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. L. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY OF six persons can be accommodated with board at a neat farm house within 1½ hour's ride of the City, on the Erie Railroad. To a respectable family every comfort will be attended to. Terms reasonable, and situation very healthy. Inquire at No. 312 Broadway, third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 131 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 Times Office, for 3 days.

ORANGE, N. J.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS and board for families or gentlemen, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, at reasonable prices, and good table. Private family. Horse cars pass the door. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No. 323 Orange, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD with a strictly private family. Four large airy rooms to let, short distance from Quarantine Landing, on the shore, well shaded, fine water view. Address F. Y., Box No. 129 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had at Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., by addressing or calling on L. A. ORDWAY, Milton. Mary Powell lands night and morning. None but first-class boarders taken. Terms from $5 to $6.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE HOUSE AND farm, with boats on the lake, situated on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 396 Bowery.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 434 Broome-st., 25x30 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET FOR BUSINESS OR MANUFACTURING—In parts to suit tenants: very strongly built, well lighted and is 33 feet wide; location corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 7 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR IN THE LARGE and desirable house No. 65 3d-av. to let; $14 per month; attic room and basement can be had. Apply at No. 19 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 101 Times Office.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 40 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—IS now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The hotel has recently been renovated and newly furnished. It is centrally located and only five minutes' walk from the Passaic Falls. The subscriber feels confident from his long experience in the business that all will be pleased who may favor him with their patronage. Meals can be had at any time on short notice. S. W. LUBE, Superintendent.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE IN this City, a small three-story, high-stoop house. Address G. L., Box No. 184 Times Office, describing house, location, price and rent.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S FIRST-CLASS [illegible] for sale cheap. Cost $300. Apply to C. [illegible], No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference [illegible]. Call for two days, at No. 143 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands pastry and makes first-rate bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived two and three years. Call at No. 66 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 280 West 26th-st., corner of 9th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and competent young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; the very best of city references; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City references given. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 33 West 33th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook; is a most excellent washer and ironer; understands baking, such as bread, biscuit, pies and cake; would do the work of a small private family; best City and country reference. Call at No. 173 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both American and English; wishes to go the country for a permanent situation; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOMAN who understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with the washing; is more desirous of a home than high wages; would go to the country; has no followers; is an excellent baker. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]wick-st., between Spring and Canal sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; has long experience in this country; City reference given. Apply at No. 20 3d-av., one door from 10th-st., for two days.

AS GERMAN COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN desires a situation as cook; would assist some in washing; understands cooking thoroughly, and has no objections to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of city references. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible] and 3d-sts.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and fine washer; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A young woman, highly recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, who can be seen at her last place, No. [illegible] East 19th-st., for two days; no objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a woman who is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at her last place, [illegible]

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general houseworker, either in the City or country, by a smart, tidy servant, with good reference; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is economical and trustworthy; wages moderate; is kind to children. Apply at No. 122 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslin in the neatest manner; the best of City reference given. Call, for three days, at No. [illegible] West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from its monthly nurse; can give the best of City references; is a neat, fine sewer. Call for two days, at No. 30 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies hair; no objection to travel, with a Spanish family, or go to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 186 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference.

AS WAITRESS, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A very respectable Protestant is desirous of obtaining a situation either as waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY desires to obtain places for a good plain cook and a chambermaid, who is a good seamstress, and will attend to the care of children. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible], Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in the City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Call or address J. C., No. 322 4th-av., City Market, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families; best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen, or address JOHN BREWER, No. 34 West 20th-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 502 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well, and can produce best of references from last employer. Call at Charles Watson's harness store, No. 349 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well; can furnish best of references from last employer. Call at No. 839 Broadway, in the harness store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant married man; is not afraid to work; has good City and country references. Address J. P., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted, as coachman and gardener, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Call at No. 145 Cherry-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, and can work in table if required; good city references; has no objection to the country. Address note to W. D., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man; no family; wife is a first-rate cook or dairy-woman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 15 Liberty-st., or address F. P., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS AUCTIONEER desires a situation as salesman in a house requiring his services. The best testimonials as to ability will be furnished. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS WAITER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young Frenchman, as above, in a private family or first-class hotel or boarding-house; has good City references for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; no objection to go anywhere. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.—A young man from Glasgow, conversant with the paint and color trade, desires a situation as traveler to show samples and solicit orders through Canada, or the United States. Address JOHN KERR, Box No. 163 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.—PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (stamp inclosed.)

WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st.

A COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A first-class cook and seamstress to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 66 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, immediately.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework; must be well recommended. Apply to No. 43 West 33d-st., on Saturday, between 10 and [illegible]

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do general housework. Apply at No. [illegible] [illegible] 18th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and to do general housework; also, a girl to take care of children. To those that suit good wages will be given. They must be well recommended from their last places. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. [illegible] South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to Mrs. REED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Such a person will find a permanent home and good wages by calling at No. 183 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to act in a business capacity out of doors. Must be an experienced salesman. Apply to J. HALL, No. 751 Broadway.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A WHOLESALE GROCERY; one entry clerk, two conductors, two brokers, [illegible] three porters. Apply at [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTIES."

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS. CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The interest may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, [illegible] on CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, [illegible] in CURRENT FUNDS, with [illegible] on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, AND $1,000.

THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government [illegible] now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000; WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Noah S. Hunt,
[illegible] Townsend,	Thomas Smull,
[illegible] Swords,	J. H. Ransom,
[illegible] Penfold,	Geo. A. Townsend,
John Compton,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
[illegible] Haight,	U. J. Smith,
[illegible] Lawrence,	Sylvest'r L. H. Ward,
[illegible] S. Suarez,	Alvin E. Laing,
[illegible] Bronson,	Robert M. Bruce,
[illegible] Reid,	John Scott Boyd,
John Watson,	A. Yznaga del Valle,
[illegible] Willets,	Henry S. Leverich,
[illegible] Nicoll,	Lawrence Turnure,
[illegible] Griswold, Jr.,	John J. Walker.

HUGH LAING, President. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE. Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING. (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 33 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invite proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1857, and the seventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. (1862.)"

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows: The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21. Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received. Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 12, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 33 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

New-York, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ, ADRIAN ISELIN, WM. HOGE, SEPTIMUS CROOKE, N. PECK. } Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 4th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagees will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 33 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders. L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of [illegible] interest to them, to be seen at the Banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES [illegible] Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION. New-York, July 7, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst. Interest [illegible] placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WARD B. WORRALL, Secretary. [illegible], Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7. Interest commences July 1, 1862. All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.) DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—The Trustees have directed that interest be allowed to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Payable on and after Monday, July 21. The interest is placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, [illegible] MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. [illegible]

NEW-YORK (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from [illegible] to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of [illegible]. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st. New-York, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday Evening, from 6 to 7 o'clock. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received their dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 10, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant. JONATHAN D. STEELE, President. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have declared a Dividend, payable on and after July 21, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Five per cent. on larger amounts, which have been deposited three months prior to the 1st of July. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 19th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 21st inst. Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 21st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 26th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand. HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. NO. 16 WALL-ST. New-York, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 26th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 3 per Cent., payable to stockholders on the 28th inst., until which date the Transfer Books will be closed. By order. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 16, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand. THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary. New-York, July 17, 1862.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand. New-York, July 13, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth-street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Tenth-avenue, from a point halfway distant between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets to Seventieth-street, south side Seventieth-street, both sides Sixty-ninth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-third, Sixty-second, Sixty-first, Sixtieth, Fifty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth streets, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE [illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, [illegible] Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. [illegible], Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 10 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 112, 114, 115, and 204 to 209. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $3.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 25 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862. ARCHIBALD WATT, SARAH STARR, ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862. H. M. HENDRICKS, ALFRED TOBIAS, ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors. m29-law6mS*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—CITIZENS AND PROPerty holders in favor of urging the immediate extension of the 8th-av. Railroad to 32d-st., the speedy grading of 8th-av. and running 8th-av. cars to Harlem, will meet at Elm-park Hotel, MONDAY, July 21, at 6 o'clock P. M. Let all attend. By order. Thos. Manson, E. Bernheimer, Geo. Conrad, James Speyer, J. P. Paulison, Committee of Arrangements.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 228 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationary, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, [illegible] Works, Paterson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]

FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP **GREAT EASTERN,** WALTER PATON, Commander, Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN. From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement. Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half. Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN. State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN. Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE. With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced surgeon on board. For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS. The Screw-steamer TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely. No freight taken. For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXchange, and the Government tax on tickets, this Company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after 1st August the following rates will be charged:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends. These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer. For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 26. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $137 and $157; Steerage, $60. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP New-York, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, HOYT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The Naushon leaves

Christopher-st.	at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st.	at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4	at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, [illegible]

SHINPLASTERS — EXCHANGE TICKETS — [illegible] FERD. MAYER & CO., No. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN. The School opens on the 10th of September. TERMS: For board and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under thirteen, $200 per year. No extra charges whatever, except for Music, Painting, Books and Stationery. A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a Gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term. For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal. STAMFORD, June [illegible].

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y. NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 15, 1862. Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARSH and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?" Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use. Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $32 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A gentleman to teach classics in a school near New-York; native French lady as daily teacher in the City; lady for English branches and music on Long Island; gentleman for mathematics and Latin grammar in City school, also professor of elocution; lady for French and music, at moderate salary, on the Hudson; Catholic gentleman for French, mathematics and music in Maryland College; gentleman, unmarried, for mathematics in an academy; lady for English singing and drawing in normal school; Episcopal gentleman for classics and French; lady for French, music and drawing; gentleman to take a boarding school; two superior music teachers, ladies; accomplished and experienced matron for first class young ladies' seminary. Personal applications required. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers. Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call. References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst; M. N. Wisewell, Eaglewood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Ivison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York. Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

AT THE "AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," Wood's Building, No. 561 Broadway, parents can obtain information and circulars of good schools, (gratuitously.) Schools supplied (without charge) with competent teachers, and teachers with engagements. Teachers of music, ornamentals, etc., wanted. See yesterday's Times. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A GENtleman, who has a small English and classical boarding school in a healthful and pleasant location, within an hour's ride of the City, can receive a few more pupils. The French is made a spoken language in the family. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or to Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, No. 48 7th-av.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The next term commences Aug. 1. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at Mr. T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, or address the Principal, N. J. HARRISON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—MUST BE AN ACCUrate classical scholar, a good disciplinarian and a professor of religion. Salary $300, with board. Address PRINCIPAL, White Plains, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit: In Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets; In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A; And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1862.

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until *12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, July 29*, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit: West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue; Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street. And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until MONDAY next, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for three hundred (300) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred (200) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed on or before the first day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, July 22, next, 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a small brick building at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, where the plan, specification, and samples of materials can be seen, and further information obtained. NEW-YORK ARSENAL, July 14, 1862. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Major of Ordnance.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.—THE NEW and fleet steamboat THOMAS COLLIER leaves the foot of Murray-st. every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. Returning, arrives in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and at 1:30 and 7 P. M., affording a cool and pleasant sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, near Sandy Hook, passing Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. Passengers taking the 6:30 and 10:30 trips can visit Long Branch, and return the same day.

EXCURSION FARE.
From New-York to Port Monmouth and back ... $0 40
From New-York to Long Branch ... 1 25

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st., at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—10th-st., 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, [illegible] No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. LAST DAY, POSITIVELY, [illegible] THE AMERICAN LAMBERT, the largest man ever known. He weighs [illegible] pounds, and measures [illegible] round the body. He may be seen at all hours. THE HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE Give entertainments at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL, [illegible] COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL [illegible] NED, THE LEARNED SEAL. DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS. THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c. Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Lessee ... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL. Stage Manager ... Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT. LAST NIGHT. The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the numbers that could not obtain admittance last evening, on the occasion of Miss Maggie Mitchell's Complimentary Benefit, tickets purchased for that occasion will be received this evening; and from the overwhelming marks of approbation bestowed upon Miss Maggie Mitchell's rendition of the role of FANCHON, [illegible] by unanimous desire to be repeated this evening, being the last night of Miss Maggie Mitchell's successful Summer season. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S. Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. COMPLETE AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE, FRA DIAVOLO. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE as BEPPO and FRA DIAVOLO. SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER. To commence with the interesting drama of THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Forming a programme of rare excellence. MONDAY—GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE FLORENCES. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear. Particulars in Monday's advertisement. Seats can be secured to-day.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Last performance of the American Comic Actress, MISS JULIA DALY. AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, [illegible] IRISH EMIGRANT GIRL, OUR GAL, and THE LIMERICK BOY. In the EVENING, the great comedy of OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, and the laughable comedy called ABSENCE OF MIND. The grand SKATING SCENE by the champion skater JACKSON HAINES.

NIXON'S CREMORNE AND PALACE OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and 6th-av. THIS SATURDAY, July 19, 1862. FIRST AND ONLY PATTI MATINEE. HER LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE. Mme. STRAKOSCH, and all the Italian artists. ISABEL CUBAS, and the ballet company. THOMAS BAKER, and the orchestra. LOUISE TOURNIARE, and the equestrians have all volunteered and will appear. IN THE EVENING AT 7, CARLOTTA PATTI'S LAST APPEARANCE. All the talent of the establishment in a brilliant entertainment. Admission to each entire performance ... 25 cents. The Saloon open on SUNDAY for Promenade and Refreshments at 6 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel. George Christy and J. N. Briggs ... Lessees and Proprietors. J. N. Briggs ... Business Manager and Treasurer. SATURDAY, July 19. THE FAMOUS QUARTETTE. A new Overture—the celebrated chorus from the [illegible] GEORGE CHRISTY and W. ARLINGTON in [illegible] laughable acts. Admittance 25 cents; no half price. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA, BY F. E. CHURCH. The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the proofs of the engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificates at the office of S. P. WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, and receive the [illegible] to which they may be entitled. Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1858, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!! At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. [illegible] is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who visit it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!! "ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE." Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, invariably connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 9:35, [illegible] A. M.; 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 3:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, two hours.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July [illegible], the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 5 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. [illegible] connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. [illegible] board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (James-slip Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 5 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M. Express for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville. [illegible] Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 5 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 6 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave [illegible] Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and [illegible] 3:15 and 5 P. M. [illegible] Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) [illegible] P. M. [illegible]

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS. Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M., for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M., for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 8 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and [illegible] P. M., and 1:05 P. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, &c., [illegible] or widows and children of those killed in the present war, or died from wounds or sickness incurred from service therein, can have their pensions, bounties, back pay, &c., by calling upon or addressing SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors for Pensioners, &c., Office No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank, New-York City, and corner 7th and F sts., Washington, D. C. We refer by permission, to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President; Hon. Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Mass.; Hon. [illegible], M. C., Conn.; Hon. John A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio; Hon. Robert McKnight, M. C., Penn.; Hon. [illegible] Stratton, M. C., New-Jersey; Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., N. Y. City; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. City; [illegible], Esq., President Williamsburgh City Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. H. B. Duryea, N. Y. S. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. F. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the $100 bounty and pensions through [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA AND [illegible]

EMANCIPATION IN THE BORDER STATES.

The President's Appeal to the Border State Representatives, and their Reply.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion, on Saturday morning last, Mr. LINCOLN addressed them as follows, from a written paper held in his hands:

"GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you. I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the Gradual Emancipation Message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them, so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "Can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge? Discarding punctilio and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate gradually. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. Gen. HUNTER is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the Message of March last. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least, commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world, its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever."

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented, in the Conference, that the people of the Border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President and to themselves, that the Representatives of the Border Slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY.

The following paper was yesterday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the Representatives from the Border Slaveholding States:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To the President:

The undersigned, Representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Maryland, in the two Houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been but as the summer cloud; and we have freely given you our sympathy and support. Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on their part is aggressive and wicked, and the objects for which it was to be prosecuted on ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all supplies necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and money you have asked for, and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments and sent to the field many of our best men, and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to us and injurious to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends must be abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a Constitution to defend and a Government which protects us. And we are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yea, any sacrifice, when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of Government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your Message of the 6th of March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this Government to make appropriations of money for the objects designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the National Treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860 there were then very nearly four million slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization, at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions more! We were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing debt of the same amount.

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this Government at this time. According to the census of 1860—

	Slaves.
Kentucky had	225,490
Maryland	87,188
Virginia	490,887
Delaware	1,798
Missouri	114,965
Tennessee	275,784
Making in the whole	1,196,112
At the same rate of valuation these would amount to	$358,833,600
Add for deportation and colonization, $100 each	119,244,533
And we have the enormous sum of	$478,078,133

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out, would add this vast amount to our public debt at a moment when the Treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditure of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the annunciation of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition. No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect; and we were not encouraged to believe that funds would be provided. And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other circumstances, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to bring to your notice the fact, that, while this resolution was under consideration in the Senate, our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating $500,000 to the object therein designated, and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out? and on what ground could we, as fair men, approach them and challenge their support?

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union. They have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right, or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we may differ even among ourselves. It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we do not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as had been required of others, in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt. Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not have strengthened the arm of this Government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form, and at every place possible. There was not the remotest probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no circumstances consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will forever prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, Sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same object; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehends what was previously known as the State Rights Party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down National independence and set up State domination. With them it is war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this Government. This latter class are not Disunionists *per se*; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued, is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to, we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through, which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still farther from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the indurated state of Southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the Government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) agree that the institution of Slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the powers of a common Government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of your repudiation of Gen. HUNTER's proclamation, you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me, and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up Slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in Slavery we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the Slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves, and cease its agitation, while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning Slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation on the line of the Cotton States? We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are, unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country. Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine yourself to your constitutional authority; confine your subordinates within the same limits; conduct this war solely for the purpose of restoring the Constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new hope. You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future of glory, and preserve to your countrymen, their posterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of Constitutional Government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we forbore to vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us, to "consider it, and at the least to commend it to the consideration of our States and people." Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline. We are willing to trust every question relating to their interest and happiness to the consideration and ultimate judgment of our own people. While differing from you as to the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and while protesting against the propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form. The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape, as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States, or the citizens thereof, who shall adopt the abolishment of Slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interests, their honor and their duty to the whole country.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Ch'n.	CHAS. B. CALVERT,
GARRETT DAVIS,	C. L. L. LEARY,
R. WILSON,	EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,	R. MALLORY,
JNO. S. CARLILE,	AARON HARDING,
J. W. CRISFIELD,	JAMES S. ROLLINS,
J. S. JACKSON,	J. W. MENZIES,
H. GRIDER,	THOS. L. PRICE,
JOHN S. PHELPS,	G. W. DUNLAP,
FRANCIS THOMAS,	WM. A. HALL.

[The reply of the minority was published in yesterday's TIMES.]

REPLY OF MR. MAYNARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 16, 1862.

SIR: The magnitude and gravity of the proposition submitted by you to Representatives from the Slave States would naturally occasion diversity, if not contrariety of opinion. You will not, therefore, be surprised that I have not been able to concur in view with the majority of them. This is attributable, possibly, to the fact that my State is not a Border State, properly so-called, and that my immediate constituents are not yet disenthralled from the hostile arms of the rebellion. This fact is a physical obstacle in the way of my now submitting to their consideration this or any other proposition looking to political action, *especially* such as, in this case, would require a change in the organic law of the State.

But do not infer that I am insensible to your appeal. I am not. You are surrounded with difficulties far greater than have embarrassed any of your predecessors. You need the support of every American citizen, and you ought to have it—active, zealous and honest. The union of every Union man to aid you in preserving the Union is the duty of the time. Differences as to policy and methods must be subordinate to the common purpose.

In looking for the causes of this rebellion, it is natural that each section and each party should ascribe as little blame as possible to itself, and as much as possible to its opponent section and party. Possibly you and I might not agree on a comparison of our views. That there should be differences of opinion as to the best mode of conducting our military operations, and the best men to lead our armies, is equally natural. Contests on such questions weaken ourselves and strengthen our enemies. They are unprofitable and possibly unpatriotic. Somebody must yield, or we waste our strength in a contemptible struggle amongst ourselves.

You appeal to the loyal men of the Slave States to sacrifice something of feeling and a great deal of interest. The sacrifices they have already made and the sufferings they have endured give the best assurance that the appeal will not have been made in vain. He who is not ready to yield all his material interests, and to forego his most cherished sentiments and opinions for the preservation of his country, although he may have perilled his life on the battle-field in her defence, is but half a patriot. Among the loyal people that I represent there are no *half* patriots.

Already the rebellion has cost us much, even to our undoing; we are content, if need be, to give up the rest to suppress it. We have stood by you from the beginning of this struggle, and we mean to stand by you, God willing, till the end of it.

I did not vote for the resolution to which you allude, solely for the reason that at the time I was absent at the capital of my own State. It is right.

Should any of the Slave States think proper to terminate that institution, as several of them I understand, or at least some of their citizens propose, justice and a generous comity require that the country should interpose to aid it in lessening the burden, public and private, occasioned by so radical a change in its social and industrial relations.

I will not now speculate upon the effect, at home or abroad, of the adoption of your policy, nor inquire what action of the rebel leaders has rendered something of the kind important. Your whole administration gives the highest assurance that you are moved, not so much from a desire to see all men everywhere made free, as from a far higher desire to preserve free institutions for the benefit of men already free; not to make slaves freemen, but to prevent freemen from being made slaves; not to destroy an institution, which a portion of us only consider bad, but to save institutions which we all alike consider good. I am satisfied you would not ask from any of your fellow-citizens a sacrifice not, in your judgment, imperatively required by the safety of the country.

This is the spirit of your appeal, and I respond to it in the same spirit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE MAYNARD.

To the President.

A Correction from Gen. Benham.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me the space to correct an inference that may be drawn from your editorial in reference to my letter, published in your paper of to-day. For greatly as I feel that Gen. STEVENS has attempted to wrong me, I would not willingly be unjust to him in any respect.

I did not say, or mean to intimate, that Gen. STEVENS was "concealed by a hedge" during the engagement; but I desired simply to state the fact, that so far as I could learn, the position he had assumed—and where my Staff always found him, as they informed me—was not in advance of that hedge, and that I had not learned of his being in advance of it at any time, or with the regiments that were cut down in front of the fort, when my belief in his abilities led me to think he would have been of great service.

By his verbal information to me for my preliminary report just after the battle, I had the belief that he was with those regiments, as also, as he stated to me distinctly, that his "guns were loaded;" while he made so many excuses as to the darkness, &c., for his *admitted* delay, that I was disposed to pass it over, and to give him the commendation that I had so much desired to. His own address to his troops, published afterward, in which he tells them that they were ordered to go with unloaded muskets, negatives, of course, one of these points, and the statement of Capt. DOYLE, another, as to the darkness at starting; and as to the position of Gen. STEVENS, the after inquiries of my Staff and others gave me the information as I stated it; and unfortunate as I believe that position to have been for his greatest efficiency, I am not disposed to attribute to other causes than an error of judgment his having selected such a point for his headquarters.

H. W. BENHAM.

Pennsylvania State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 18.

The State Convention of the People's and Republicans, nominated THOMAS E. COCHRAN for Auditor-General, and WM. S. ROSS for Surveyor-General.

Resolutions were adopted heartily sustaining the National and State administrations.

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY addressed the Convention, announcing that before he left Washington the President told him that henceforth his policy should be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire, and that hereafter there would be no restriction in the employment of men to put down the rebellion.

MASS MEETING IN JERSEY CITY.

Speeches by Richard Busteed, James W. Scudder, Hiram Walbridge, and Others—Great Enthusiasm of the People.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings ever held in Jersey City, assembled last evening in Van Vorst-square. The Mayor of the city, JOHN B. ROMER, Esq., presided, and upon the platform were the members of the Common Council of Jersey City, Judge GRIFFITH, Judge MARSH, and other prominent citizens. A fine band of music was in attendance, and the large Square was illuminated by bonfires, while over the heads of the immense concourse of people, bursting skyrockets shed innumerable stars of variegated hue.

The Mayor called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. J. W. SCUDDER, who read a series of patriotic resolutions responding to the appeal of the Governor for troops to fill up the quota of New-Jersey under the new call; alluding to the past history of the State, and the valor displayed by the Jersey soldiers in the present war, and closing as follows:

Resolved, Forgetting all distinctions of party, looking only to the reëstablishment of the national authority within the limits of our common country, we pledge our efforts and resources to put down treason and rebellion, and we will not stay our hands till the national flag shall wave over every foot of soil which, under the sacred compact of the Constitution, has been dedicated to freedom. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That we recommend Col. EZRA CARMAN, distinguished for his valor on the late battle-field of Williamsburgh; Capt. WM. B. DUNNING, recruiting a company for the Eleventh Regiment; Capt. ROBT. BUMSTED, Lieut. CHAS. A. HOPKINS and Lieut. JAMES M. WEART, of Company B; Capt. JOHN GRIMES, of Company C, and Capt. JAMES BRANIN, of Company H, who are authorized to recruit companies in this county for the Thirteenth Regiment, to be commanded by Col. CARMAN, as men worthy of our confidence, and under whose banners all persons can rally, who desire to enlist in defence of their country, and as officers, able and willing to lead them against the enemy.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Governor to take the responsibility of offering $50 bounty to each man recruited, and pledging the people to sustain him in the act. The resolutions were unanimously adopted; after which the Chairman introduced RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., of Brooklyn, who made an eloquent appeal to the citizens of New-Jersey to maintain the illustrious past history of the State, and assist in the defence of the country in this second revolution. He also appealed to the foreign-born citizens of the State not to allow themselves to fall behind the native-born in defending the Constitution of the country that had given them refuge. He favored the employment of loyal men everywhere, and of any color, to crush this most wicked and infamous rebellion. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. SCUDDER was the next speaker, and was listened with great attention, and repeated marks of approbation while he showed in eloquent terms the enormity of the present attempt of the rebels to overthrow the liberties of the people, and the necessity of crushing out the rebellion.

At the close of Mr. SCUDDER, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was introduced, and made one of the most stirring and effective speeches ever delivered. He spoke for nearly an hour, and every sentence, even to the last, only added to the enthusiasm of the audience, who, at the end, gave three cheers for the "war-horse of New-York,"—the name by which the Chairman introduced him to the Assembly.

He closed his eloquent address by laying down certain propositions, which he embodied in the form of resolutions, and each one of which received the hearty and vociferous indorsement of the audience. Some of the propositions were similar in sentiment to the resolutions introduced by the same speaker at the Union-square Meeting, but there were three or four new ones which are so important in their character, and received such a unanimous indorsement from the people, as to deserve special mention. They were as follows:

Resolved, 1. That if six thousand years of human experience has illustrated one truth more than another it is that each age must contribute its just proportion toward sustaining and strengthening that vast fund of moral power on which permanently rests the complete success of free institutions—the great principles of political equality—individual and public liberty—religious toleration—and the continued welfare of every well ordered community. Realizing this great fact, with a full knowledge of the responsibility it imposes, we here declare our fixed determination to stand arm in arm, and shoulder to shoulder in defence of American Constitutional Representative Government, until the foundations of the Republic are again as firmly established as the pillars of the universe. Firmly believing that the continued success of free institutions on this continent is the dominant sentiment of the popular heart in every quarter of the globe, and that to the loyal American people has been confided the high destiny of controlling and guiding that sentiment as it convulses the ocean of human passion at home and abroad.

Resolved, 2. That the unity and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are guaranteed by the homogeneity of our people; their love of liberty; their early revolutionary history; and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one nation.

Resolved, 3. That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in the means of its own defence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Seas," and thus inaugurate a new element of National strength and defence, commensurate with our growing importance as a great leading maritime power.

Resolved, 4. That a People who have an enrolled militia of over three millions of stalwart men, and who are willing to exhaust their last dollar in defense of Constitutional Government, are capable of meeting without a murmur, and enduring without complaint, whatever fortune Providence has in store for them during the contest in which they are engaged; for they know there is an eternal law of justice and right, that sooner or later will prevail. We therefore implore the Government, at the earliest practicable moment to remove the restrictions upon the Press, and give at all times the earliest response to the people's anxious and listening ear, as each incident marks the varying fortunes of the hour. Temporary repulses or seeming disaster shall only renerve our arms and reanimate our efforts to still greater achievements, while success and victory shall secure to the giver of all good the fervent gratitude and honest thankfulness of every genuine, patriotic, loyal heart.

The audience was then addressed by SAMUEL HOTALING, Esq., and adjourned with nine cheers for the Union and the Constitution and the vigorous prosecution of the war. There was also another stand, presided over by Alderman ENGS, where a large audience assembled and genial speakers addressed the meeting.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Recruiting in the City—Effects of the Fifty Dollars Bounty Offered by the Governor.

Positive eagerness was yesterday manifested on the subject of enlistments amongst the large class of persons to whom bounty money is an object. The recruiting offices were kept in a state of lively activity throughout the day, and all the camps in the neighborhood of the City received large accessions to their crowds of occupants.

Gov. MORGAN's determination to take the responsibility of offering increased inducements to those disposed to volunteer has stirred up an immense amount of popular enthusiasm, and produced a great effect on those whom it was specially intended to reach. The measure is a timely one. A very large class of men have patriotic ardor enough, and quite sufficient aspiration after military distinction to volunteer, if they could only be assured that their wives and children, helpless parents, or others dependent upon them, were placed beyond the possibility of immediate want, and were certain of being cared for in the future. They have held back because they could find work and wages with which to support their families, and feared that giving up that work and the remuneration it brought would deprive them and those dear to them of adequate means of sustenance. The promises made in the Governor's Proclamation added to the United States bounty, and the one month's pay guaranteed them in advance, place them in a comparatively independent position—a position in which they can afford to be patriotic—in which they can afford to make personal sacrifices for a country whose gratitude anticipates and generously removes all rational grounds of hesitancy. Freed from petty anxiety and distrust, they come forward willingly to devote themselves to the cause, in the triumph of which they know is involved their own future of safety and success. Seeing the social necessities for which they have been used to labor liberally bestowed on them and theirs, they are ready to fight for that order of things which recognizes in the labor of coming years the highest claim to a share in the direction and advantages of a beneficent form of Government.

Never before in the history of the world has any country held forth such prospect of reward to those of her sons who draw the sword in her behalf. Let it be said, as a sequence, that never before was country's call so enthusiastically responded to. The accumulation of pecuniary encouragement, tried at the North, is a phase in the contest between unbounded wealth and intelligence as opposed to merciless conscription, enforced by impoverished recklessness on apathetic ignorance at the South. There can be little doubt which, in the long run, would prove the most triumphant policy. But the main idea to be impressed upon the public mind, just at this crisis, is that there is no leisure to wait for the result of a prolonged experiment. Money and mind must, with magic promptitude show its superiority over poverty-stricken brute energy. The moral majesty of a loyal Nation cannot be allowed for a moment to yield before the mere physical desperation of half played out rebellion. There must be an overwhelming army put into the field, within a few weeks, and this army must, and will, be made up of willing hearts and hands.

In judging from the increase of enlistments during the past two days, and the remarkable impetus given to the movement by the Governor's proclamation, it is safe to predict that the President's requisition for three hundred thousand fresh troops will be speedily filled. New-York is doing its part in the enrollment of the new legions gloriously.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

A busier set of officials could not well have been found than those engaged in the medical examination and mustering in of troops at the United States mustering office in White-street yesterday. The Governor's proclamation, offering an additional bounty to recruits, whether joining regiments already in the field, or about forming, has given a still further impetus to enlistments. Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT and his assistants, were kept constantly engaged yesterday in examining recruits. There was no cessation for a single moment; hardly time was allowed for an examiner to obtain refreshments. If recruiting continues, as there is every reason to suppose it will, as brisk as yesterday, it will be absolutely necessary to employ a great number of medical examiners. From appearances, New-York will soon have her quota of troops in the field.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions for clothing are coming faster and faster to the Quartermaster's Department, No. 51 Walker-street. From all parts of the State the demand for uniforms is almost as great as at the commencement of the war. Such a state of things proves satisfactorily that recruiting has in no ways fallen off in the State.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The Fifth New-York Volunteer Artillery, now stationed in Fort Marshall, Baltimore, requires a few more men to complete its complement. Lieuts. C. SCHAFFER and ORVILLE HARRIS are the recruiting officers. They can be seen at headquarters, No. 49 New Bowery.

THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Col. DODGE's regiment, which is now in camp at Suffolk, Va., wants a few more men to raise it to the full standard. As soon as the men are mustered in they will be sent to Stapleton, Staten Island; when uniformed and equipped they will be at once sent to join the regiment. Headquarters, No. 29 Whitehall-street.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

The different regiments belonging to this brigade are fast filling up. At the camp, East New-York, already nearly a thousand are located. Gen. SPINOLA has promulgated the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE, LAFAYETTE HALL, No. 595 Broadway, N. Y.

Surgeon PETER B. RICE will be in attendance at these headquarters, from 12 to 3 o'clock daily, to examine for muster all recruits for this Brigade.

Adjutant DAVID A. BOKEE will be in attendance at these headquarters, at the above hours, to muster into the United States service all recruits for this Brigade passed by Surgeon RICE. By order of

F. B. SPINOLA,
Brigadier-Gen. commanding Empire Brigade.
P. J. CLAASSEN, Colonel and Acting Ins. General Empire Brigade.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.

The "Phenix Corcoran Zouaves," Fourth Regiment SPINOLA's Brigade, are now actively at work filling their ranks, having already some 260 men on their lists and 26 officers recruiting in different localities. Both the Colonel, J. C. BURKE, and Lieutenant-Colonel, M. D. SMITH, of this regiment, are old officers of the army of the Potomac, having seen their share of service with the Irish Brigade.

RECRUITING IN ELMIRA AND VICINITY.

ELMIRA, Friday, July 18.

Recruiting in this county is progressing at a rapid rate, and the prospect now is that little Chemung will have her quota ready within a fortnight. Nearly two-thirds of the number are already in camp. Rousing meetings have been held in Elmira, Horseheads, Millport and other towns, and about $3,000 have been obtained by private contributions to assist in raising men, while numbers of prominent citizens are advancing the Government bounty to volunteers.

WAR MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 18.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held to-day to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting to prepare a plan for raising the quota of Allegheny County under the President's call for volunteers. Among the resolutions, which were loyal and patriotic, was one indicating one of the objects of the mass meeting to inquire into the dissatisfaction alleged to exist in regard to the mode adopted by the State Government to raise the new quota, and to take all laudable steps to allay the same by memorial or otherwise.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 18.

The citizens' rally on the Common this afternoon was initiatory to a succession of similar gatherings to follow, and was largely attended. J. THOMAS STEVENSON read a stirring address, which, in printed form, is being circulated over the city. Eloquent remarks were made by venerable Father TAYLOR, of Seaman's Bethel, PATRICK DONAHUE, editor of the *Pilot*, and others.

Volunteering throughout the State is reported active and encouraging.

RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 18.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Springfield says the prospects for the formation of new regiments are most flattering. Already one hundred companies have been offered.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 16.

Arrived, ship *Flying Eagle*, Boston. Sailed, ship *Belle of the Sea*, New-York.

The markets are much excited for staples, on account of uncertainties in regard to the new excise and tariff, the provisions of which and details are mostly unknown here. All foreign Brandies are advancing. Gin is $1 30@$1 50. Horn Butter, 23c.; Isthmus, 25c. Crushed Sugar, 14c.@14½c. Natural Leaf Tobacco, $1. New Wheat, $1 80. Cut Candles, 18c.@19c. Castile Soap, 30c. Whisky, 45c.; Pure Spirits, 50c. Rio Coffee, 22c. Drills and Cordage, 16c.

The steamer *Pacific*, from the Northern coast, brings $65,000 in gold from Oregon, and $40,000 from British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 17.

Arrived, bark *Lucky Star*, from New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Pacific Railroad was a Great Enterprise, but KNOX's Summer Hats will do more this Summer to enhance the comfort and health of the people than the passage of that or any other measure. For the prevention of coup de soleil, for adding elegance and dignity to the human form divine, for happiness, health and longevity, throw away your old hat and buy a tile of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them; soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Xantho, from Aspinwall—Wm. Thompson, Buell Conklin.

In bark N. H. Gaston, from Barbados—H. Rowe, Miss Rowe, J. D. Cleare.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon rises... 11 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 20 | Gov. Island. 2 10 | Hell Gate.... 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships Santa Anna, Bates, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Klawitter, (Pruss.,) Nohlsen, Belfast, Wm. Salem & Co.; Carlyle, Cushing, Acapulco, Merchant & Brock; Harriet, Bassett, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Avola, Crowell, Cadiz, Brett, Son & Co.; D. L. Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans, John C. Conn; Quickstep, Dudley, Calcutta, Tucker, Cooper & Co.; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Atlantic, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Protection, Nutter, Boston, master; Delphine, Horton, Dupont's Squadron, L. C. Styles; J. T. Beckel, Sheffield, Uncasville, H. S. Rackett; Antecedent, Sheffield, Uncasville, H. S. Rackett; A. G. Archibald, (Br.,) Vance, Turks Island, C. B. Knox & Co.; Henry P. Russell, Nickerson, Havana, ——; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Fiwelling, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Barge Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. transport bark Guerilla, Pearce, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer John C. Collins, (new,) Thrasher, Hartford, Conn., in ballast to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer W. Woodward, [illegible], with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer [illegible], Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer [illegible], Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. and 374 passengers to Charles Carrow. June 23, lat. 44 50, lon. 30, passed ship Senator, from Liverpool for New-York. July 4, at 11:30 A. M., lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], in a dense fog, made an object ahead, which proved to be an iceberg; tacked ship and bore away from it; [illegible] minutes after heard a loud crash, as of some vessel coming in contact with the iceberg, or of the crumbling of the iceberg; lay to until 4 P. M. to ascertain the cause of the noise; but the fog not lifting, did not discover anything; during the time had the ship's bell rung and guns fired to attract the attention of any party disabled, as some of the crew said they heard men's voices.

Ship Nonpareil, Green, Liverpool June 10, with mdse. to Thos. Richardson & Co. July 2, lat. 44, lon. [illegible], passed ship Benj. Adams, from Liverpool for New-York. July 5, lat. 41, lon. 58, passed a brig bound E., showing a white flag with 101 in red figures, also a blue flag, white figures 1,831. July 16, off Gay Head, passed ship Westmoreland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool June [illegible], with mdse. and 363 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. June 24, lat. 47 25, lon. 14 50, passed ship Monarch of the Sea, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool June 1, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. 10th inst., lat. 47, lon. [illegible], signalized one of the X line of London packets, bound E., supposed the Amazon. Has had westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Magna, Liverpool June 1, with coal to Lawrence, Giles & Co. July 3, lat. 43 37, lon. 45, passed several icebergs.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight June 7, with mdse. and 48 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Neptune, (Hanov.,) Fortmann, Foo-chow [illegible] ds., passed Angier March 28, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros.

Ship Francis A. Palmer, Post, Liverpool June [illegible], with mdse. and 240 passengers to J. & N. Smith.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool June 6, with mdse. and 268 passengers to John A. McGaw.

Ship Good Hope, Miller, Calcutta March 28, with linseed, hides, &c., to E. L. Taylor.

Ship Republik, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen June 5, with mdse. and 246 passengers to E. Unkhardt.

Ship Lina & Fritz, (Pruss.,) Wagner, Rotterdam [illegible] ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall June 27, with hides, cocoa, &c., to J. F. Joy. July 9, lat. 28 14, lon. [illegible], passed close to a full-rigged brig U. S. steam gunboat, having in tow a heavily laden steamer, supposed a prize. The prize was apparently injured, as her paddles turned very slow.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Pendleton, Barbados July 1, with molasses to Bishop Bros. July [illegible], lat. 29 30, lon. 64, spoke schr. Ann Carlet, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas, with captain sick.

Bark Chilton, (of Portland,) Pennell, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Australia, (Oldg.,) Bremer, Antwerp [illegible] ds., with lead and 52 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Lifu, (Br.,) McGregor, Providence [illegible] hours, in ballast to McCall & Frith.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, Eldridge, Providence [illegible] hours, in ballast to master.

Brig Delhi, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Swansea, Eng., 63 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Anniversary, (Br., of Blyth,) Bell, Lisbon [illegible] ds., in ballast to Montgomery Bros.

Brig John Richards, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill, Matanzas 12 ds., in ballast to Thos. James.

Brig Isabella, Hanfield, Para June 27, with rubber, hides, &c., to H. K. Corning.

Brig Dove, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Pierson, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Greene & Currie.

Brig Jan Van Galen, (Dutch,) De Boer, Foo-chow March 28, and Angier April 24, with teas to A. A. Low & Bro.

Brig Hannah Hicks, (Br.,) Castle in Mar [illegible] ds., and 38 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Draper & Devlin.

Brig Advance, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Walsh, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to A. Bradshaw.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Brig Elias Dudley, Wentworth, Sanger [illegible] ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Orozimbo, (of Boston,) Treny, Lingan, C. B., [illegible] ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Angostura, Hahlman, Trinidad, Cuba, July 2, with sugar to Harbeck & Co.

Brig Tempest, McCobb, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Joseph W. Webster, Blake, Taganrog, Russia, May 17, with wool to order. Left Constantinople May [illegible] and Malta June 3; had moderate winds from the eastward through Malta Channel, and light variable winds down the Mediterranean; passed the Rock June 24. July 15, took a pilot, being then 45 ds. from the Rock.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Hall, Ruatan Island [illegible] ds., with fruit to master.

BELOW—Bark W. H. Wall.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transports Philadelphia, for Harrison's Landing; Honduras, for Harrison's Landing.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—ship, bound E., was passed, June 21, lat. [illegible], lon. 26 31.

Jupiter—ship, bound E., was passed, June [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 32 57.

John Bright—ship, hence for Liverpool, was passed, July 13, lat. 41, lon. 65.

Moonbeam—bark, from Boston for Philadelphia, July 14, Nantucket South Shoal bearing W. by N. [illegible] miles.

Tigress—ship, of Boston, bound E., was passed, July [illegible], lat. 53 32, lon. 32 36.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, June 27, brig Robert Fisher, [illegible], from Maranham, just arr.

At Barbados, July 1, bark Ann [illegible], [illegible], for St. Thomas next day.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

Arrived from New-York—5th, Janus, at [illegible]; Andrew, at Hamburgh; 8th, at Plymouth; [illegible] at Cardiff; Kentuckian, Mary and Northern [illegible] at Havre; Hervene, at Southampton; [illegible] Deal; 8th, Brazil Packet, do.; 7th, Progress, at Liverpool; 9th, G. H. Hurlbut, at Liverpool; [illegible] Queenstown; Cincinnatus, [illegible] at Bristol; [illegible] at Crangemouth; S. A. Nichols, at Falmouth; [illegible] wine and Cupidon, at Deal; Empire City, [illegible] and Aurora, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Lawrence, at Alexandria.

Arrived from Baltimore—8th, Ernestine, at Bremen.

Arrived from Rangoon—7th, Labyrinth, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Callao—4th, Miltiades.

Arrived from Matanzas—8th, Peerless, at Falmouth.

Sailed for New-York—8th, Anna Maria, from Limerick; 8th, Machiand, from Galway; C. [illegible], from Martha's Vineyard, from the Clyde; Commerce, from Cardiff; Hemisphere, from Liverpool; 9th, [illegible], from Queenstown.

Sailed for Boston—8th, Burmah, from Cardiff; 9th, Molocka, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Starr King and Saluste were totally lost in the China Seas. Crews saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK PALE XXX ALE IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS. BREWERY, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. NEW-YORK.

$20 REWARD.—LOST IN GOING TO WOOD'S Minstrels last evening, a lady's fine GOLD HUNTING WATCH marked M. C. F. Whoever will return it to No. 17 West Houston-st. will receive the above reward.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH MISSION—Union Hall, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. H. PLATT. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY MORNING, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at Steinway Chapel, in Broadway, near 4th-st. Subject: The Glory of Christ on the Human Spirit.

NURSE WANTED—TO ATTEND A LADY through confinement; middle-aged, preferred. Call at No. 271 Canal-st., up stairs.